Reg. No. 1—E.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1922.

No. 214.—Under rule 7 of the rules relating to salaries, etc., of High Court Judges, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, an extension of furlough for one month and twenty-six days from the 2nd December 1922.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

No. 245.—In view of the revised returns prescribed by G.O. No. 834, Public, dated 23th August 1922, the Government direct that the returns prescribed in G.O. No. 613, Public, dated the 14th September 1921, need no longer be submitted.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

No. 246.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of issue Volume I, No. 7, of a newspaper in English called the *Vanguard of Indian Independence*, dated the 15th August 1922, commencing with the words 'Labour Organisation—Any body fairly acquainted with the situation" and ending with the words "from the point of view of both education and enjoyment' and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said newspaper, on the ground that the said newspaper contains words which bring, or attempt to bring, into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A, Indian Penal Code.

No. 247.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of a drama in Urdu entitled "Khushwaqt Hindustan ort Nanak Bhagat" written by Nanak Chand Naz, journalist, published by Rajpal, Manager, Saraswati Ashram, Anarkali, Lahore, and

printed at the Hindu Muslim Press, Lahore and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said drama on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

No. 248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of an Urdu book entitled "Barbad Mausim", parts I and II in one volume printed at the Gulzar-e-Ahmadi Press, Khanda street, Bombay, and published by Bakhshi Arjan Singh at Bombay and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said book on the ground that it contains seditious matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Fort St. George, September 21, 1922

No. 249.—In modification of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 337, Public, dated 12th April 1922, it is notified that for the future orders of the Government which are issued merely for information and guidance and affect a large number of officers will not be communicated separately but will appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Such orders should be reproduced in the district gazettes. Heads of departments and officers should accordingly peruse the gazettes carefully.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 250.—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS (INDIA) REGULATIONS.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on me by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain Edwin Samuel Montagu Viscount Peel one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

1. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India shall, save as otherwise hereinafter prescribed, be in one of the following forms:—

(A) *Where the names of Children are not to be inserted.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A.B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A.B.*'s case:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India*).

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

Special Certificate of Naturalization granted to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British Subject a doubt exists.

Whereas *A.B.*, with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists has applied for such a special certificate of naturalization as is provided for by section 4 of the above-mentioned Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below:

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, and for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the said *A.B.* to be a British subject, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants the said *A.B.* this special certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

And the Governor-General of India in Council further declares that this certificate extends to the following children, born before the date of this certificate and being minors, of the said *A.B.* :—

[*Here insert names and dates of birth of children.*]

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth_____

Nationality_____

Married, single, widower or widow_____

Name of wife or husband_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

FORM OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF DOUBT.

2. (1) A special certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section four read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, shall be in the following form :—

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth_____

Nationality_____

Married, single, widower, or widow_____

Name of wife or husband_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

(B) *Where the names of children are included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A.B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A.B's* case:

And whereas the said *A.B.* has also applied for the inclusion in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the said Act of the names of certain of his [her] children born before the date of this certificate and being minors, and the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that the names of his [her] children, as hereinafter set out, may properly be included :—

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth_____

Married, single, widower or widow_____

Name of wife or husband_____

Name and nationality of parents_____

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION FOR MINORS.

3. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India to a minor under sub-section (2) of section five read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Minor.

Whereas an application has been made for the grant of a certificate of naturalization to *A.B.*, a minor, alleging with respect to the said *A.B.*, the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted although the conditions required by the above-mentioned Act have not been complied within the said *A.B.*'s case :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.*, this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,

(Secretary to the Government of India.)

Particulars relating to the Applicant.

Full name _____

Address _____

Trade or occupation _____

Place and date of birth _____

Nationality _____

Names and nationality of parents _____

FORM OF CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY NATURALIZED.

4. (1) A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section six read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person who was naturalized in British India before the passing of the Act, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Person who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act.

Whereas *A.B.*, who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act, has applied for a certificate of naturalization under the said Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,

(Secretary to the Government of India.)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name _____

Address _____

Trade or occupation _____

Place and date of birth _____

Nationality _____

Married, single, widower or widow _____

Name of wife or husband _____

Names and nationality of parents _____

Date of previous naturalization _____

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form B prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ALIENAGE

5 A declaration of alienage made in British India shall be in the following form, the various alternatives being used according to the circumstances :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Alienage.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the son [daughter] of an alien to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, in which certificate of naturalization, in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the above-mentioned Act, my name was included, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date [*or* being a person, who, by reason of my having been born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance,] [*or* on board a British ship,] am a natural-born British subject, but who at my birth [during my minority], became under the law of a subject also of that State, and am still such a subject, and of full age and not under disability [*or*, being a natural-born British subject, who was born out of His Majesty's Dominions and being of full age and not under disability] [*or*, having been originally a subject or citizen of being a State with which His Majesty has by Order in Council dated that he has entered into such a convention as is mentioned in section fifteen of the above-mentioned Act, and having been naturalised as a British subject] do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

6 A declaration of retention of British Nationality made in British India under section ten of the Act, by the wife of a man ceasing during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Retention of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the wife of who, during the continuance of my marriage to him, namely, on or about the day of nineteen hundred and , has ceased to be a British subject, hereby declare that I desire to retain British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7 A declaration of resumption of British nationality made in British India under section twelve of the Act, by a person who has ceased to be a British subject, upon his parent ceasing during the minority of that person to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Resumption of British Nationality

I, *A.B.*, of , having ceased to be a British subject during my minority, by reason of my father [mother] having ceased to be a British subject, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date, hereby declare that I wish to resume British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

8. Every certificate of naturalization granted in British India under the Act, and every oath of allegiance relating to any such certificate, shall be registered both in London at the Home Office and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

9. (1) The following persons may administer the oath of allegiance :—

In British India—

Any officer not below the rank of a District Magistrate or a magistrate of the first class.

In England or Ireland—

Any justice of the peace or any commissioner authorized to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

In Scotland—

Any sheriff, sheriff-substitute, or justice of the peace.

In a British Possession (other than British India)—

Any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, any justice of the peace, or any officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which deponent is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

In any British Protectorate or British protected State—

Any officer for the time being authorized by law in that territory to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

Elsewhere—

Any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty.

(2) The oath of allegiance shall be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the oath of allegiance is subscribed and attested shall be as follows :—

I, *A B.*, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official title.*]

(3) The oath of allegiance sworn, subscribed and attested as herein directed shall in every case be endorsed on the certificate of naturalization to which it relates.

(4) The oath of allegiance may be proved in any legal proceedings by the production of the original certificate or any copy thereof certificated to be a true copy by the Secretary to the Government of India or by any person authorized by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf.

TIME WITHIN WHICH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO BE TAKEN.

10. The oath of allegiance shall be taken within one calendar month after the date of the certificate of naturalization to which it relates, or within such extended time as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and if the oath is not so taken the certificate shall not take effect.

REGISTRATION OF DECLARATIONS.

11. Every declaration of alienage and declaration of retention or resumption of British nationality made in British India shall be registered both in London at the Home Office, and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

PERSONS BEFORE WHOM DECLARATIONS MAY BE MADE.

12. The persons before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption of retention of British nationality may be made, shall be the same as the persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered.

FEES.

13. The following fees may be taken and shall be applied in the manner hereinafter shown.

TABLE OF FEES.

The matter in which the fee may be taken.	The amount of the fee.	To whom payment of the fee to be made.
	Rs.	
The grant of a certificate of naturalization to a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	2	To the Government of India, or such officer as may be authorized by them in this behalf.
The grant of a certificate of naturalization in other cases, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof	100	The same.
Taking a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	2	The same.
Administering the oath of allegiance	2	The same.
The registration of a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	2	The same.
Certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	5	The same.

Of the fee of rupees 100 payable in respect of the grant of a certificate of naturalization rupees 15 shall be payable on the submission of the application for a certificate, and shall in no circumstances be returned; the remaining rupees 85 shall be payable on the receipt of the decision to grant a certificate.

* * * * *

SHORT TITLE.†

These Regulations may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India) Regulations.

† NOTE.—Words in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India) Regulations, 1922, have been omitted.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 36.—Captain Harold Peake-Cottam, to act as Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1922.

No. 37.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th *September* 1922.

No. 2808-977-Gen.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. R. C. M. Streets as Acting Consul for Norway at Madras, during the absence of Sir J. F. Simpson, *Kt.*

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

No. 126.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of a licence to the undermentioned gentleman to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Reverend Theodore Gutknecht of the Missouri Lutheran Mission, residing at Nagercoil in the taluk of Agastesswaram in the district of Padmanabhapuram, Travancore.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 127.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891, the licence granted under the said section to James Devanbee of the Salvation Army, lately residing at Tenali in the district of Guntur, on the 1st October 1907, is hereby revoked.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

No. 217.—Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, leave on average pay for three months and twenty eight days with effect from the 25th August 1922, with permission to affix the Christmas holidays thereto.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 218.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules and paragraph 4 of the Government of India Resolution No. 1079-Q S R, dated the 26th October 1922, Mr. A. J. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, leave on average pay from the 12th June 1922 to the 22nd August 1922, of which one month and five days will be on full pay.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1922.

No. 219.—Mr. R. W. C. Main, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, leave on medical certificate for six months, in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

No. 220.—M.S.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, an extension of leave on average pay for fifteen days with effect from the 19th September 1922.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 221.—Khan Bahadur Mohammed Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Sahib Bahador, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City, to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, during the absence on leave of M.-B.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 14, 1922.

No. 222.—The Governor in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, resolves under section 15, Act IX of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act), to extend the provisions of that section to the whole of the Malabar district.

2. It is therefore hereby notified for general information, that within the limits of the said district no person who is not specified or described in Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as exempted, shall from the date of this notification have in his possession any arms of any description except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by it.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, September 21, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·17 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the Police Sub-Inspector's quarters at Sidhout; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Cuddapah district, Sidhout taluk, Sidhout village.

	Acres.
Dry, village-site, S. No. 64-1 2-1 A, belonging to Mushi Venkatapathi of Vantimitta, bounded on the north by Cuddapah-Cumbum road and side channel; east by Taluk office compound wall and a line; south by a small vanka formed by flow of rain water; west by Sadarla Sah Peerla Mahant and vanka	0·17

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

In notification No. 105, dated 14th June 1922, published on page 891 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1922, *for* the word "Madras" *substitute* the words "Madras Presidency".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 163.—In order to effect economy in the use of envelopes used for the transmission of official correspondence, the Government direct that the "economy label" should be introduced in all offices for all correspondence which is not sent by registered or insured post. Under this system the envelope is not closed by pasting the flap but by pasting over the flap, so as to run with the length of the envelope and not transversely, a small label bearing the address. The envelope is then opened by cutting the label instead of tearing or cutting the flap. Envelopes so treated can be utilized several times in the same manner.

2. For envelopes not sent through the post a printed label is unnecessary except when, as provided in paragraph 6 below, an economy label is standardized with an address printed on it.

For envelopes sent by post a label with the superscription "O. H. M. S." and the franking entry printed thereon will be used. The Superintendent of the Government Press will be requested to propose a form for such labels which will be standardized.

For correspondence sent by registered or insured post the flap of the envelope may be pasted as hitherto.

3. In employing this system care should be taken that the texture of the envelope used is sufficiently strong to stand the weight of the contents during its passage through the post.

4. Postage labels should, wherever practicable, be affixed to the label and not to the envelope itself. When they are too numerous for the label they should be affixed to the side of the envelope on which the label is pasted and close to it.

5. The system will also be adopted in respect of all ordinary correspondence between this Government and their subordinate officers on the one hand and the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices and other Local Governments on the other hand.

6. The introduction of the economy label will render unnecessary the continuance of the supply of envelopes with addresses printed on them. The existing common covers and labels prescribed in Appendix XII to the Stationery Manual will accordingly be discontinued and, instead, there will be printed on the economy label the addresses of high officials and of officers or classes of officers with similar designations in whose cases printing results in a saving of labour owing to the number of communications sent to them. This label can then be used either as an economy label or as an ordinary label affixed either to the face of an envelope when it is considered inadvisable to employ the economy label or to a packet. The varieties of envelopes in use will thus depend solely upon the varieties in the sizes. The Superintendent of Stationery will be requested to submit proposals regarding the economy labels that should be so printed, after consulting heads of departments if he finds such a course to be necessary.

7. Heads of offices will take special steps to ensure that envelopes received with an economy label are again utilized and they will reduce their indents for envelopes by 50 per cent. The Superintendent of Stationary will reduce all indents already with him in the same proportion.

8. Until printed labels are issued all offices will use economy labels made up from slips.

Fort St George, September 26, 1922

No. 184.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 11th September 1922.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS BY TENDER.

No. 1960-F.—The Government of India hereby give notice that tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and the Accountant-General, Madras, on Thursday, the 14th September 1922, up to 1 p.m., for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 6½ lakhs.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. They will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date from Monday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 23rd September 1922 inclusive, and will be payable at six months after date.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000, the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated and the net amount per cent (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill (of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above) or in a number of Bills of smaller amount aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Saturday, the 16th September, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day on which the relative Bills are dated. If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. The Controller of the Currency will announce on Saturday, the 16th September, the rate at which further six months' Bills, if any, will be offered for sale during the ensuing week. The rate for such intermediate Bills will ordinarily be higher than the average rate accepted for tenders.

These intermediate Bills will be available for sale at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and at the branches of the Bank at Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore.

8. Brokerage at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent will be paid on accepted tenders, if they bear a recognised broker's stamp. No brokerage will be paid on Bills tendered for direct by Banks.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th September 1922.

No. 1870-F. E.—The service of Mr. C. F. George, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in connexion with the setting up of the accounts of Commercial concerns, with effect from the 19th August 1922.

Mr. S. Subbaswami Ayyar, Senior Accountant, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer during Mr. George's absence.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

FOREIGN TRADE

The 15th September 1922.

No. 4687.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3) of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. Balfour Smith of Messrs. Macneill and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. E. E. G. Eddis.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

No. 68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports Amendment Act, 1916 (VI of 1916), the Governor in Council proposes to issue the following additions and amendments to the rules for regulating the use of the piers and wharves at the various ports in this Presidency other than the port of Madras published on page 809 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1919, as subsequently amended by (1) Notification No. 92, Marine, dated 20th October 1919, published on pages 1230–31 of Part I of the said Gazette, dated 21st October 1919, (2) Notification No. 45, Marine, dated 7th June 1920, published on page 733 of Part I of the said Gazette, dated 8th June 1920, and (3) Notification No. 56, Finance (Marine), dated 16th September 1921, published on page 956 of Part I of the said Gazette, dated 20th September 1921.

The draft of the additions and amendments is published hereunder as required by section 6, sub-section (2) of the Act for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that they will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st November 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the additions and amendments before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

Insert the following as rule 5 under Part II, Special rules :—

5. (*a*) Fees for the services of the pier staff at the port of Tellicherry for work required to be done out of office hours or during holidays will be charged at the same rates as those prescribed for similar class of customs officers.

The full amount of the fees should be paid within 48 hours of the use of the pier.

(*b*) When more than one vessel or merchant applies for work the fees prescribed will be distributed equally among them.

(*c*) Overtime fees levied under the rule shall be paid in full to the staff concerned.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

No. 69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section 2A of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, XV of 1908, as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, XV of 1922, His Excellency the Governor in Council issues the following rule :—

"Children under 12 years of age shall not be employed at piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses and sheds upon the handling of goods".

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

POSTINGS

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

No. 450.—Consequent upon the retirement of Mr. C. D. J. Pinto, Sub-Judge, from service with effect from the 27th September 1922, the following postings of Sub-Judges are ordered with effect from the same date :—

M.R.Ry. Benigana Rama Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge, to the Sub-Court, Ootacamund.

Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Saldanha, Sub-Judge on leave, to the Sub-Court, West Tanjore, the unexpired portion of his leave being cancelled.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 451.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointment :—

M.R.Ry Kuppuswami Chettiyar Palaniam Chettiyar Govindaswami Chettiyar Avargal—Pattukkottai in the district of Tanjore.

M.R Ry. Kanuribulli Basalingauna Gowd Garu, M.R.Ry. Gundimi Sunkappa Garu } Kaetur in the district of Bellary.

M R Ry Jotur Chandrappa Chetti Garu—Kamalapuram in the district of Bellary.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 452.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tiruppattur in the district of Ramnad conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has left the place :—

M.R.Ry. Rameswami Pillai Nagappa Pillai Avargal.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

No. 453.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 908, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M R Ry. Valdyalingam Pillai A. P. L. N. V. Sinnatalias Nadimutha Pillai Avargal.—Pattukkottai in the district of Tanjore.

M R.Ry. Bindrunth Ajappa Garu, M.R.Ry. Karvenar Venkoba Rao Garu } Kottur in the district of Bellary.

M R.Ry. Kunabal Raghupa Setti Garu—Kamalapuram in the district of Bellary.

M.R.Ry. A. M. M. Mahalinga Nadar Velayuda Nadar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Kichlappa Nayakar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Pillai Paramasivan Pillai Avargal } Sattur in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No 454.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Pichu Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Subdivisional first-class Magistrate in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

Mr. Arthur Frederic William Dixon, I.C.S., Subdivisional first-class Magistrate in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No 455.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Salhur Sitarama Ayyar Siva Samba Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of North Arcot.

No. 456.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned Second class Magistrates in the district of Salem are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Chitthambaraswami Ayyar & Narasimha Ayyar.
M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Chakrapani Ayyangar.
M.R.Ry. Palamcottiah Venkoba Rao Krishnaswami Rao.
M.R.Ry. Tiruppalaturai Krishnaswami Sastri Subrahmanya Sastri.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. Cephas James Oliver.
M.R.Ry. B. Rama Ayyangar Ramasubba Ayyangar.
M.R.Ry. T. Anne Pillai Ekambaram Pillai.

No. 457.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the place specified opposite to his name and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class and further to direct under section 13 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established at Madura:—

M.R.Ry. Vengara Rama Ayyangar Avargal—Madura in the district of Madura.

No. 458.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third-class magistrates:—

M.R.Ry. Nallan Chakravarti Sesha Ayyangar Avargal, Subdivisional first-class Magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 459.—Under clause (6) of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council hereby declares that Narayanaswami Nayudu (aged 37 years) of Royapet, lately a licensed motor car driver in the City of Madras, is disqualified permanently from obtaining a licence under the said Act and orders that the licence, if any, already held by him be cancelled.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 460.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council directs that the court of the Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, constituted under Home (Judicial) department notification No. 799, dated the 8th September 1919, published at pages 1123–1124 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th September 1919, be abolished with effect from the 1st October 1922.

No. 461.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of an additional Subordinate Judge for the district of Coimbatore and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said Judge shall hold his court at Coimbatore with effect from the date on which the officer posted to it takes charge and the court shall be styled "The Court of the Second Additional Subordinate Judge of Coimbatore".

2. The Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him from time to time by the District Judge under section 10 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

No. 462.—Whereas the Revenue Officer appointed in notification No. 483, published on pages 669 and 670 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th September 1915, as revised in notification No. 93 on pages 387 and 388 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1918, for the preparation of a record of rights in respect of Kantavada village of the Kantheda estate in the Kistna district published the record of rights in the said village on the 28th August 1922, the local Government in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 187 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908, hereby declare that the above-mentioned record of rights has been finally published.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

No. 39.—Under the provisions of section 23 (1) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Thomas Eyshcen Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., of his office of member of the Madras Legislative Council.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 184.—Under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. A. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector on special duty, Tanjore, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 185.—Under rules 77 and 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Ramnad, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 186.—Under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. S. N. Saldanha, Treasury Deputy Collector, Chittoor, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

POSTINGS.

No. 187.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Peddada Venkatakrishna Rao Pantulu Garu, on return from leave, to general duty, Bellary.

M.R.Ry. Kamakshinatha Ganapati Ayyar Avargal, on relief from general duty, Bellary, to general duty, Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. I Party, and to be Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, *vice* M.R.Ry. A. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, granted leave.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

M.R.Ry. Pallipalaiyam Ramaswami Parameswara Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave, to the Salem treasury, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. N. Chathapuni Panikkar Avargal, to return from sorrow.

Mr. Alfred Victor deRomario, on return from leave, to the Chittoor treasury.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresa Ayyar Jambunatha Ayyar Avargal, on relief from general duty, Guntur, to general duty, Ramnad, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal.

(This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. T. S. Jambunatha Ayyar Avargal to general duty, Madura, ordered in notification No. 173, dated 6th September 1922, published at page 958 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th September 1922, and the posting of M.R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal to general duty, Ramnad, ordered in notification No. 178, dated 15th September 1922, published at page 997 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1922.)

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

M.R.Ry. Subnivis Venkatasurasa Pantulu Garu, on return from leave, to general duty, Ganjam.

REVERSION.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 189.—The following reversion of a survey officer is ordered :—

With effect from 19th September 1922, M.R.Ry. P. Tirumalais Acharya Avargal, Assistant Director of Survey, temporary, to revert to his permanent appointment as Sub-Assistant Director.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1922.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below, and measuring 3·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for crossing station at Kaguntam ; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Tirupattur taluk, No. 27. Sevathur village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 1084-3, belonging to Gurusawami Chetti *alias* Channa Chetti son of Gavarapa Chetti of Kothapalle, bounded on the north by S. No. 1082 ; east by No. 1084-2 ; south by No. 1130 ; west by Nos. 1131 and 1134	2·21
Dry, No. 1083-2 B, belonging to Jayaya Mudali, son of Kuppa Mudali of Pudur hamlet of Sevathur, bounded on the north by No. 1083-1 A ; east by No. 1083-2, south by No. 1084 ; west by No. 1134 ..	0·19
Dry, No. 1132-2, belonging to Chennoya Gounden, son of Channa Gounden of Pudur hamlet of Sevathur and Muthu, wife of Thimmaryan of Pudur hamlet of Sevathur, bounded on the north by No. 1133 ; east by No. 1131 , south by No 1130 ; west by No 1132-1	0·35
Dry, No. 1133-2, belonging to Chennya Gounden, son of Channa Gounden of Pudur hamlet of Sevathur, bounded on the north by No. 1133-1 ; east by No. 1134 , south by No 1133 , west by No. 1133-1 ..	0·76
Total ..	3·21

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 282.—Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas, Inspector of Livestock, leave on average pay for six months, with effect from 22nd August 1922.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 283.—Mr. R. C. Broadfoot, Deputy Director of Agriculture, leave on average pay for eight months and leave on half average pay for one month in continuation thereof with effect from the 16th November 1922.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 284.—M.R.Ry. S. D. Devadoss Pillai, Veterinary Assistant in charge of Livestock in the Nilgiris, is appointed as acting Inspector of Livestock during the absence of Mr. Mascarenhas or until further orders.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 285.—Mr. Saadat-ul-lah-khan, Probationary Deputy Director of Agriculture, to be in charge of the VI Circle, Madura, *vice* Mr. R. C. Broadfoot on leave or until further orders.

DISMISSAL.

No. 286.—It is hereby notified that S. Pranatartharathara Ayyar, L. Ag., Agricultural Demonstrator, Fifth Circle, Trichinopoly, has been dismissed from the Government service and is debarred from re-employment elsewhere in the Government service.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1922

No. 287.—The Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the proposed reservation of two areas specified below which was notified in Notification No. 240, dated 4th October 1921, published at page 1040 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th October 1921 :—

District.	Taluk	Name of village.	Name of block.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.
Chittoor ..	Palmaner ..	Belupanipalle ..	Extension No. I to Mouth madugu Extension.	2·70	As published in the Notification above referred to.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 288.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted reserved forest under the Act with effect from 15th November 1922.

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Village.	Name of block.	Boundaries.					
					Extent.			Extent.
				Old S. No.	Acs	R.S. No		Acs.
Cuddapah ..	Rajampet ..	Erragunthalata.	Kodiyangannum Bhavi reserved forest addition.	1101-7 ..	2 60	1101 ..		1·76
				1101-9 ..	0 03	1176 ..		3·20
				1101-9 ..	9·00	1164 ..		9·18
				1101-10 ..	10 00	1182 ..		10 35
				1101-11 ..	10 00	1181 ..		9·64
				1102-12 ..	6 00	1165 ..		6·17
				Total ..	37 63	Total ..		40·11

Note.—The Survey numbers are bounded on all sides by the Kodiyangannum Bhavi reserved forest.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 289.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area the boundaries of which are specified below which in Notification No. 246, dated 17th June 1901, published at page 910 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st May 1901, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st November 1922.

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of disforested	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.
Portion of Gandlur topa reserved forest	Cuddapah ..	Jammala-madugu.	Gandlur ..	18·78

BOUNDARIES

North.—Starting from a point on the western side of S. No. 330, 6·31 chains from the south-west corner of that field the line runs north-east for 7·86 chains with a bearing of 65°, thence north east for 9·19 chains with a bearing of 84°, thence north-east for 3·62 chains with a bearing of 71°, thence a straight line north-east for 9·60 chains with a bearing of 70° to a point on the eastern side of S. No. 330, 2·25 chains from the north-east corner of that field.

East and south.—Thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of S. No. 330 to its south-west corner.

West.—Thence the western boundary of S. No. 330 for 6·31 chains to the starting point.

Brief description and reasons for disforestation.—The area contains no growth except a few nilgiris, tamarind, gallatumma and palmyra trees and is fit for and has been under cultivation. It is proposed to assign the area to depressed classes.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 290.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September, 1922.

No. 2711-330-Est.—The services of Mr Roger Thomas, B.Sc., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 24th May 1922.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M R Ry. Ayyah Ayyar Rajam Ayyar Avargal, B.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months and leave on half average pay for two months.

REPOSTING

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

Mr. Charles Vivian Stephens, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, reposted to the II Circle.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 9 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Cochin Post Office extension; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Cochin taluk, Cochin village.

	CENTS.
Dry, 122-1, belonging to George Xavier, bounded on the north by S. No. 121; east by S. No. 120; south by S. No. 123-2; west by S. No. 124	9

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation).

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1922.

Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works declare the undermentioned ferry in the Pennam taluk of the Kistna district to be subject to the provisions of that Act, with effect from the date of this notification :—

Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Between Tirur desom of Pennam taluk on the northern side and Amaru, Trikandiyur and Kanamangalam desoms of Pennam taluk on the southern side	Tirur Ferry ..	*Northern Bank*.—The north-western corner of subdivision 14 of S. No. 17 of Tirur desom in the east and the north-eastern corner of subdivision 11 of S. No. 26 of Tirur desom in the east. Distance between the extreme limits of this side of the ferry is 1,051 yards *Southern Bank*.—The south-western corner of subdivision 1 of S. No. 1 of Amaru desom in the west and north-western corner of subdivision 10 of S. No. 15 of Kanamangalam desom in the east. Distance between the extreme limits of this side of the ferry is 1,979 yards.

Under section 16 of the Act, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable for passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

Number and particulars.	Scale of tolls. Rate of III class ferry.
	M. A. P.
1. For a man, woman or child over six years of age	0 0 2
2 For a sheep, goat or pig	0 0 2
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock or other animal	0 0 4
4 For a laden buffalo, bullock or other animal	0 0 10
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0 1 0
6. For a palanquin, manchal, dhooly or tonjon, including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	0 4 0
7. For a palanquin, manchal, dhooly or tonjon, including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0 8 0
8. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0 2 0
9. For a motor cycle, including the rider	0 2 0
10 For a motor cycle with side-car including the rider and passenger	0 4 0
11. For a laden conveyance without springs, including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0 4 0
12. For an unladen conveyance without springs, including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0 2 0
13. For an unladen conveyance on springs, including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0 4 0
14. For a laden conveyance on springs, including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0 8 0
15. For every 40 lb. of luggage or goods in excess of 31·2 lb. allowed free with every passenger	0 0 2

Explanation —(i) In the case of items 2, 3, 6 and 8 an attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item (i).

(ii) A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods according one anna in weight will be considered to be laden.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W.D. (Irrigation).

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 39.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922. [Price, 9 annas.

Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1922.

No. 673.—Under section 9 (4) (*a*) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. Sri Vairicherla Suryanarayana Raja Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Korupam, as a member of the Visagapatam District Board.

No. 674.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. Abner Soans Avergal to be a councillor of the Mangalore Municipal Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 675.—It is hereby notified that under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, M.R.Ry. Bellapati Madanagopal Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Corporation of Madras for the thirteenth division.

No. 676.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 9th September 1922.

No. 1421-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Local authority. (1)	Tax (2)
Tadpatri municipality	Property tax.

No. 677.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 1,020 square feet of land in T.S. No. 1303 in Ward No. V, Kumbakonam municipality, included in 77 Patnam village, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district, specified in notification No. 711, published at page 881, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th June 1921, for opening a sanitary lane from lane No. 42 to Ezhuthukara North street, in Ward No. V, Kumbakonam municipality.

No. 878.—Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 2,387 square feet of land in Kodavadagarai village, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, specified in notification No. 235, published at page 199 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1920, as required for widening Varadappanayakan street.

No. 879.—Under section 89 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, the Government are pleased to direct that from and after the date of this notification the land described below and measuring 220 square feet in Nilakottai Union, be the same a little more or less, shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act :—

Madura district, Nilakottai taluk, Nilakottai Union.

	Sq. ft.
Street, E. No. 17, bounded on the north by Kamakki Amman Kovil street; east by Muthammalsami's house; south by Vellachami Pillai's house; west by Kamakki Amman Kovil street	220

No. 880.—Under the proviso to rule 9 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by notification No. 659 published on pages 449-450 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th September 1922, the Government extend by twelve months the time allowed by the previous part of the same rule and in modification of notifications Nos. 123 and 153 published on pages 58 and 84 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th and 21st February 1922 respectively, fix the 1st of April 1923 as the date on which the reconstituted Repalle Taluk Board in the Guntur district shall come into existence and the members elected and appointed under the said Act for the first time shall assume office.

No. 881.—The following draft of an alteration which the Government proposes to make in the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, published on pages 598-600 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1920, is notified for general information under clause (a) of section 303 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. It will be further proceeded with after six weeks after the date of publication of this notification :—

DRAFT ALTERATION.

In the first sentence of sub-rule (2) of rule 28 after the words "retain the packets" the words "and the marked copies of the electoral roll" shall be inserted and the second sentence shall be omitted.

No. 882.—In modification of Notification No. 564 published on page 451 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1922, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk	Village (including hamlets) or town.
North Arcot—		Periyakulam.	Gokilapuram	Hosur—*contd.*	Gammalapuram.
Tirupattur.	Aadiyur.		Nanmanthuvanpatti.		Gundapuram.
	Nachirkuppam.		Periyakulam town.		Hattakodai.
Salem—		Malabar—			Komarapalli.
Hadagalli.	Kittanur.	Calicut ..	Calicut town		Kottapalli
	Methanur.				Kumatapalli.
	Methakur.				Mothur.
Hospet ..	Hospet town	Ernad.	Appala.		Mottam-Agraharam.
Kudligi.	Kalapuram		Kadunayar.		Parandapalli.
	Kottur		Mullottur.		Sandrapalli.
	Uppini.		Peonula.		Sarandapalli.
Coimbatore—			Puttur.		Thanakavai.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore town.		Tenoula.		Upparahalli.
	Kumatipally.		Tirurangadi.		Upparayanapalli
	Koriechi.		Trikulam.	Namakkal.	Erakkurichchi
	Nittipalaiyam.		Valakkulam.		
	Vellalore.	Walavanad.	Kalmanna.	Omalur ..	Surappalli.
Kollegal .	Budabalu.		Koder	Rasipuram.	Pallipatti.
			Ponga.		Thoppapatti.
Palladam.	Salur.	The Nilgiris	Coonoor town.		Vellalapatti.
	Pattiscam.	Salem—		Salem ..	Mallur.
Madura—		Attur..	Kanrippalli.		Salem town.
Madura.	Meenakara block of Madura town.		Tammampatti.		Vappalapatti.
			Tidevar	Tiruchengodu.	Avadathur.
Palni.	Ayakkudi.	Hosur.	Bogalur Estate.		
	New Ayakkudi.		Beenamatlam.	South Kanara—	
	Oviapuram		Sinnamangalam.	Mangalore.	Mangalore town.
			Denkanikotta.		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

Towns—Belgaum, Bombay City and Poona.
Districts—Belgaum, Dharwar, East Kandesh, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Thana.
Political Charges—
States and Agencies—Kolhapur, Satara, Southern Maratha Country States, Kathiawar Agency and Sawantwadi.

III. PUNJAB.

Districts—Lahore and Montgomery.

IV. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Bhamo, Henzada, Kyaukse Maubin, Meiktila, Pegu, Prome, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Thaton and Yamethin.

V. BURMA—*contd.*

(b) Towns—Rangoon and Mandalay.
(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.
Native States—Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Fyzabad City and Gorakhpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Chindwara, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. HYDERABAD STATE.

Hyderabad City and Suburbs, Bidar, Nander, Raichur and Osmanabad.

IX. BENGAL PRESIDENCY

Calcutta.

No. 883.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 73, 75 and 303 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Local Government hereby notify for general information the following draft of an addition which it is proposed to make to the rules regarding the appointment and punishment of municipal servants published in notification No. 228 on page 138 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st March 1922:

Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make respecting this alteration will be considered, if submitted, within six weeks of the date of publication of this notification.—None received after that date will be considered.

DRAFT ADDITION.

All appeals shall be submitted to the Chairman of the appeal committee through the Chairman of the municipality concerned.

No. 884.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 0·04 acre of land in S. No. 83 A-1 of Tirukkattuppalli village, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district, specified in notification No. 423, published at page 241 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 12th April 1921, as required for the construction of quarters for the medical subordinates at Tirukkattuppalli.

No. 885.—The Government consider it undesirable to hold elections to the Salem Taluk Board in the Salem district at present and therefore extend under the proviso to rule 9 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by notification No. 859 published on pages 449 and 450 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1922, by twelve months the time allowed by the previous part of the same rule, and in modification of notifications Nos. 198 and 416 published on pages 118 and 144, and 288 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th March and 6th June 1922, respectively, fix the 1st April 1923 as the date on which the first reconstituted Salem Taluk Board in the Salem district shall come into existence and the members elected and appointed under the said Act for the first time shall assume office.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 886.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·0200 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the medical subordinates at Tirukkattuppalli, and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 23. Tirukkattuppalli village.

	ACRE.
Dry, nattam, House site, S. No. 83 A-1 (part), belonging to Swaminatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 83 A-1; east by Nos. 83 A-2 and 83 A-1; south and west by No. 83 A-1	0·0200

No. 887.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·00 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Kakuhalapur village.

	ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 45-1, belonging to Pudata Acharama, Renuka Sabha Rami Reddi, Chenadugunta China Nayuda and Chenadugunta Venkatigadu, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 45-2; south and west by Pidur.	1·00

No. 688.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·13 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protecting the sides of Shircor bridge in mile 70/1 of coast road No. 22, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Coondapoor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Coondapoor taluk, No. 1. Shircor village.

	Acre.
Wet, S. No. 98-3 A, belonging to Sabbi Shettati, bounded on the north by S. No. 98 ; east by S. No. 98-3 B ; south by S. No. 94-16 ; west by S. No. 100	0·03
Dry, S. No. 98-2 A, belonging to Shirappa Shetti and Malgani Samagar Venka, bounded on the north by S. No. 97, east by S. No. 98-2 B ; south by S. No. 90-3 A, west by S. No. 103 A	0·04
Wet, S. No. 98-3 A, belonging to Sheen Shetti, Shirappa Shetti, Nagappa Shetti, and Malgani Kenga Prabhu, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 98-2 A and 98-1 B ; east by S. No. 94-3 B ; south by S. No. 95, west by S. No. 103 A	0·06
Total ..	0·13

No. 689.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for converting the existing foot-path from the Avalanche road to the village of Emebatti into a bridle-path ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

The Nilgiri district, Ootacamund taluk, Ithalar village.

	Acs.
Dry, ryotwari, No. 288, belonging to Bombatti Kalli and twenty-five others, bounded on the north by No. 311 C-11, east by No. 286, south by No. 290, west by No. 285	0·16
Dry, ryotwari No. 285, belonging to T. M. Arumugam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 283, east, south and west by No. 286	0·37
Dry, ryotwari, No. 284, belonging to T. M. Arumugam Pillai and five others, bounded on the north by No. 283 ; east by No. 281, south by No. 285 ; west by No. 284	0·44
Dry, ryotwari, No. 283, belonging to Theodan and ten others, bounded on the north by No. 281 ; east by No. 283, south by No. 284, west by No. 283	0·16
Dry, ryotwari, No. 281, belonging to Koli Saran and five others, bounded on the north by No. 279 ; east by No. 281 ; south by No. 283, west by No. 284	0·45
Dry, ryotwari, No. 279, belonging to Kellan and seven others, bounded on the north by No. 278 ; east by No. 279 ; south by No. 281, west by No. 279	0·15
Dry, ryotwari, No. 278 B, belonging to Thuppla Jogi Madan and Sulai, bounded on the north by No. 276 ; east by No. 277 ; south by No. 278 ; west by No. 284 B	0·21
Dry, ryotwari, No. 277, belonging to Nandi Gowda, bounded on the north by No. 265 E, east by No. 277 ; south by No. 264 E ; west by No. 277	0·04
Dry, ryotwari, No. 276, belonging to Jogi and Madan, bounded on the north by No. 269 A ; east by No. 276 ; south by No. 269 E ; west by No. 276	5·11
Total ..	2·02

No. 690.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·13 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a pathway to the Panchama burial ground ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bandar taluk, Munipeda village.

	Acre.
Dry, D. No. 36-2 B, belonging to Yalla Narasimhaswami and Dandapati Parvatamma, bounded on the north by Nos. 36-2 A and 34 B ; east by Nos. 31 and 36-3 ; south by Nos. 36-2 C and 35, west by No. 37 ..	0·15
Dry, D. No. 36 B 2, belonging to Yalla Narasimhaswami, bounded on the north by No. 31 ; east by No. 31 ; south by No. 36-1 E, west by No. 36 B-1	0·03
Total ..	0·18

No. 691.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 445 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Pachaiyappa Mudali lane ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Brahmana Sinna Agraharam village.

	Sq. Yr.
Government, Dry, T.S. No. 389-1, belonging to Parasurama Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 413 ; east by T.S. No. 390 ; south by T.S. No. 389-2 ; west by T.S. No. 389-2 ..	495

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 104 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board of Cuddapah hereby notifies for general information of the public, the following by-laws which it proposes to make under section 166 (2) of the Act with the approval of Government.

Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the draft by-laws will be considered if they are received within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification. None received after that period will be considered :—

Draft By-laws.

The rates that may be levied from passengers travelling by motor vehicles plying for hire shall not exceed the following rates :—

	Per passenger per mile.
First class	2½ annas.
Second class	1½ annas.

2. Each passenger shall be allowed to take with him free of charge the weight of luggage specified below :—

	Weight of luggage.
First class passenger	66 lbs
Second class passenger	30 „

3. The charge for luggage in excess of the free allowance shall not exceed Re. 0-0-6 per maund per mile.

4. The rates that may be levied for goods other than luggage carried by motor vehicles plying for hire shall not exceed Re. 0-0-6 for every maund per mile.

5. Every licence granted under section 166 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The licence shall be in force from 1st April to 31st March.

(2) The motor vehicle shall not ply unless it is registered under the Madras Motor Vehicle Rules issued under section (3) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

(3) The motor vehicle shall ply only on the roads specified in the licence : provided that the issue of a licence under these by-laws shall not entitle the licensee to claim compensation for being prevented from using the motor vehicle on roads or bridges which during the currency of the licence may be ordered by a duly constituted authority to be closed to traffic for repairs or other purposes.

(4) The motor vehicle shall not carry more than the number of passengers (in addition to the driver and conductor) and weight of luggage mentioned in the licence. The conductor shall stop issue of tickets when the maximum number of passengers the vehicle is allowed to carry is reached.

(5) The licence shall be carried by the driver of the vehicle whenever it is in motion and the number of persons and weight of luggage specified in the licence shall be painted on a conspicuous part of the vehicle.

(6) The owner of the vehicle, if it be a motor bus, shall arrange for its examination once in every six months as to its structural strength, condition and running order generally by an officer approved by the President and not lower in rank than an Assistant Engineer in the Government, Public Works Department, or in the service of the District Board, and his certificate as to its fitness for use on the road shall be submitted by the owner to the President. The vehicle shall not be let or ply for hire for a period exceeding one month without its being examined and certified in the manner specified above.

Explanation —A motor bus shall be taken to mean a vehicle which is let or plies for hire and has seating accommodation for eight or more passengers.

(7) The vehicle shall at all times be open to inspection by (i) the President, District Board, (ii) the District Board Engineer, (iii) the District Board Assistant Engineers, and (iv) the officer who last granted the certificate referred to in clause (6). If any such officer considers the vehicle unfit for use on the road, he shall record his reasons in writing and shall communicate them to the owner as well as to the President, District Board. The vehicle shall not then be let or ply for hire without special permission of the President, District Board, or until a fresh certificate of fitness under clause (6) has been produced.

(8) The license may be cancelled by the President, District Board, for breach of any of the conditions or for any infringement of the provisions of any Act or of any rule having the force of law. When any license has been cancelled, the holder thereof shall forthwith return it to the officer who issued it.

(9) The vehicle shall be driven only by a person licensed by a licensing authority under the Madras Motor Vehicle Rules issued under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act.

(10) The weight of the vehicle when fully loaded shall not exceed the weight mentioned in the licence.

(11) The speed at which the vehicle may be driven shall be regulated as follows :—

Speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour in general; over bridges and culverts speed not to exceed 5 miles an hour.

(12) The licence shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the licensing authority.

6. Whoever commits breach of any of the provisions of these by-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during

which the breach continues after receipt of notice of the President, District Board, to discontinue such breach.

FORM OF LICENCE.

Licence for the letting or plying for hire of motor vehicles, granted under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

I, the President, District Board of Cuddapah, hereby permit along the marginally noted roads between the points mentioned therein the letting or plying for hire of the motor-vehicle described below belonging to _____ residing at _____ whose head office is at _____ subject to the following conditions:—

Roads.	Points

Not more than 12 passengers in addition to the driver and conductor shall be carried in the vehicle with luggage not exceeding in all 1,000 lb., but in place of each passenger short of the prescribed maximum, goods or luggage to the weight of 160 lb. may be carried. The weight of the vehicle when fully loaded shall not exceed two tons.

Motor Vehicle

[Here enter the description of the motor vehicle.]

Conditions.

[Here enter clauses (1) to (13) of by-law No. 6.]

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
7th September 1922.

T. M. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR,
President.

Under section 9 (4) (b) of the Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Guntur, hereby appoints the following gentlemen as members of the reconstituted taluk boards noted above them. They will assume office on the 1st October 1922:—

Guntur Taluk Board.

Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Guntur.
M.R.Ry. Mallela Sivaramakrishnayya Chaudari Garu, Rayapudi.
M.R.Ry. Jarripetu Raja Rao Garu, Guntur.
M.R.Rv. Ongole Ganga Ram Singh Garu, Guntur.

Nallapadu Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Putturi Lakshmayya Pantulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Pasupuleti Thandavakrishnayya Nayudu Garu, B.A.
The Rev. Father G. B. J. Firmus, Phirangipuram.
Munshi Muhammad Rahamtullah Sahib Bahadur Bellamkonda.

Tenali Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Gollamudi Suryanarayana Pantulu Garu, Kotevaram.
M.R.Ry. Bhupathi Suryanarayana Rao Garu, Tenali.
M.R.Ry. Chavakula Kotayya Garu, Parvatipalem.
Munshi Muhammad Sheik Dada Sahib Bahadur, Tenali.

Bapatla Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Ravula Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Chirala.
M.R.Ry. Thota Seshadri Nayudu Garu, Vetapalem.

Bapatla Taluk Board—cont.

M.R.Ry. Kagga Venkatappayya Garu, Jillellamudi.
Rev. Garram Isaac, Parala.

Ongole Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Gali Vandanam Garu, B.A., L.T., M.L.C., Ongole.
M.R.Ry. Varuda Sreeramulu Nayudu Garu, Ongole.
M.R.Ry. Dasu Subba Rao Chetti Garu, Ongole.
Munshi Muhammad Mir Shamah-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Ongole.

Narasaropet Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. S. R. M. V. Narasimha Rao Bahadur Garu, Narasaropet.
M.R.Ry. Kakku Parthasaradhi Nayudu Garu, Narasaropet.
M.R.Ry. Munshi Muhammad Sheik Baba Sahib Bahadur, Narasaropet.
M.R.Ry. Choda Kotayya Garu, Narasaropet.

Palnad Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Kola Kesava Reddi Garu, Dachepalli.
M.R.Ry. Ramisetti Narayya Garu, Palvay.
Munshi Muhammad Syed Kareem Sahib Bahadur, Dachapalli.
M.R.Ry. Kakkamudi Ezra Garu, Rentachintala.

Guntur District Board's Office,
25th September 1922.

P. ETHIRAJULU NAIDU,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 204 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board, South Kanara, publishes the following draft by-laws which it proposes to make under section 166 (2) of the Act with the approval of Government. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of four weeks from the date of publication. Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the draft by-laws will be received and considered if sent before the date specified.

Draft By-laws.

1. These rules will be called the South Kanara Motor Licensing Rules.

2. "Licensing authority" means the President of the South Kanara District Board or any committee or person to whom the powers of the President of the District Board in this behalf are delegated or transferred under these rules.

The President of the District Board may with the sanction of the District Board constitute any committee or co-opt members of other local bodies to such committee or delegate his powers to any officer or person for discharging all or any of the functions and duties of the President under these rules.

3. No person shall ply any motor vehicle for hire or use such vehicle for carrying passengers or goods for hire unless

(1) the vehicle has been registered in accordance with the Madras Motor Vehicle Rules, 1914, or such other rules as may be in force from time to time;

(2) a licence is obtained from the licensing authority under these rules; and

(3) a certificate of fitness in respect of the vehicle is obtained from such officer or person as is authorised by the President, District Board, to inspect and certify as to the structural strength, running order and condition generally.

The licensing authority shall fix a fee not exceeding Rs. 50 for each examination by the officer or person and shall determine whether the fee or any portion of it shall go to such officer or person or to the funds of any of the local bodies concerned.

4. Subject to the foregoing, any person intending to start a motor service may obtain on application a preliminary order from the licensing authority as to whether such service will be permitted or not. The order may prescribe such conditions as may appear fit to the licensing authority. The applicant shall as far as possible furnish particulars regarding the type, weight and carrying capacity of the vehicle, the number of services proposed to be run, the roads in respect of which the licence will be sought, and any other particulars that the licensing authority may call for. Such preliminary order will be in force for six months from the date thereof.

5. Every application for a licence under these rules shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name of the person or company owning the vehicle with postal address and place of usual residence.

(2) Name of the maker of the vehicle with such other particulars as are useful for identification.

(3) Type of the vehicle under the body.

(4) Horse-power.

(5) Number of cylinders.

(6) Number stamped on the engine.

(7) Number stamped on chassis.

(8) Actual weight of the vehicle unladen, its weight with full load, and its weight on each axle when fully loaded.

(9) Registration number of vehicle.

(10) Length and width of wheel base, nature and width of tyres and the same dimensions of the vehicle with body.

(11) Whether intended for use as a public conveyance of passengers or of goods and on which roads. Number of passengers or load which the vehicle is intended to convey.

(12) The services proposed to be run by the vehicle. The points between which the vehicle is intended to be run and the route to be adopted.

The application shall also contain a declaration that the applicant will deposit the licence fee on the grant of the licence being ordered and is willing to abide by the provisions of these rules and the Madras Motor Vehicle Rules, 1914.

6. The licensing authority may after such inquiry as may appear fit refuse a licence for any sufficient reason to be stated in the order. An order granting a licence shall state on what service the vehicle will be employed and the number of services the owner has been permitted to run.

7. Except in the case of temporary and special licences every licence shall be for the whole or part of the official year and shall end on the 31st March following.

8. A certificate granted under rule 3 (3) above shall in the case of vehicle licensed to carry eight or more passengers be in force for six months (subject to the provisions relating to cancellation or suspension) and the vehicle shall not be let or plied for hire after the period of six months without a fresh examination and certificate in the same manner.

9. The vehicle shall ply for hire only on the roads specified on the licence—

Provided that the issue of a licence under these rules shall not entitle the licensee to claim compensation for damages for being prevented from using the vehicles by reason of any circumstance beyond the control of the licensing authority or by the roads and bridges being ordered by a duly constituted authority to be closed for motor or other traffic for repairs or other purposes.

10. The vehicle shall at all times be open for inspection by (i) the President, District Board, or other licensing authority, (ii) District Board Engineer and Assistant Engineers and (iii) of the officer or person authorized to grant certificates under rule 3 (iii). Public officer should be not below the rank of a Circle Inspector of Police and a Magistrate not below the rank of a second-class Magistrate. If any such officer considers the vehicle unfit for use on the road he shall record his reasons in writing and shall communicate them to the owner and the licensing authority. The vehicle shall not then be let or ply for hire without the special permission of the licensing authority or until a fresh certificate of fitness under rule 3 (iii) has been produced.

11. The weight of the vehicle when fully loaded shall not exceed the weight mentioned in the licence. The licensing authority may direct the weighment at the expense of the owner of any vehicle, which does not bear a plate showing the chassis weight, the body weight and the load capacity of the vehicle, or of any vehicle which the authority has reason to believe bears an incorrect weight certificate.

12. The licensing authority may limit the speed of vehicles, fix the timings and prescribe halts and halting stations for each service and may direct that every vehicle should be provided with an efficient governor. The licensing authority may close any particular roads to all or particular classes of motor traffic or may restrict the same, in the interests of public safety or convenience.

Provided that no licensed vehicle shall ply between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise unless it is detained on the road by accident or trouble caused by the machinery.

13. The licensing authority may for the renewal of any defect in any vehicle or for securing the greater comfort, convenience or safety of the passengers or other traffic or for any other sufficient reason direct any particular arrangement to be provided in a vehicle and licensee shall be bound to provide the same within a reasonable time.

14. The vehicle shall not carry more than the number of passengers (in addition to the driver and conductor) and weight of luggage mentioned in the licence.

15. The licence shall be carried by the driver of the vehicle whenever it is in motion and the number of passengers and weight of luggage specified in the licence shall be painted in a conspicuous part of the vehicle.

If the original licence is lost or on sufficient cause being shown a duplicate thereof may be obtained from the licencing authority (on payment of a fee of Rs. 2) showing the word "Duplicate" in red ink across the same.

16. No person shall be allowed to travel in any vehicle except on the seats designed for accommodating passengers.

17. The vehicle shall be driven only by a person licensed under the Madras Motor Vehicle rules and shall maintain horns, lights and observe the rules of the road as provided by the said rules.

18. The maximum fares that may be levied from passengers shall not exceed the rates shown in the schedule The rates for lorries for carrying goods will be fixed by the District Board if an occasion should arise for doing so.

19. A table showing the time and fares in English and Kannarese shall be exhibited in each bus station on the line and a copy thereof furnished to the licensing authority. These rates shall not be varied without the previous sanction of the licensing authority.

20 A licence issued under these rules shall not be transferred without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the licensing authority.

21. Whenever a licensee has been compelled by unavoidable circumstances to vary the time or the route and in all cases of accidents resulting in any injury or damage to any person, animal or other vehicle, the licensee or his agent shall promptly report the same to the licensing authority within 48 hours of such variation or accidents.

22. Ordinarily no more services shall be run by the licensees than they are permitted. If in any case extra or special services have to be arranged, special permission should be obtained from the licensing authority or such other persons authorised by the licensing authority to permit the same subject to such restrictions as to timings, speed and halts as may be fixed.

23 For any breach of these rules or for any infringement of the provisions of any Act or rules having the force of law, the licensing authority may call upon the owner of the vehicle for an explanation to be furnished within such time as may be fixed and if the explanation is not considered satisfactory the licensing authority may suspend or cancel the licence (whenever a licence is cancelled, the holder thereof shall forthwith return it to licensing authority).

The owner will further be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to Rs 50 or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of the notice to discontinue such breach

24. The licence fee payable shall be fixed in each case by the Licensing authority calculated at a rate per mile (not exceeding nine pies per ton per mile) of the length of the road, the weight of the vehicle, the number of trips, the amount of traffic, the number of vehicles licensed for the service and any special conditions of the road. And on payment of such licence fees the vehicle may clear all toll-gates on the roads for which the vehicle was licensed without payment of toll.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM FARES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per passenger with 10 lb. of luggage per mile or fraction thereof ..	0	2	0
Children up to the age of 2 years are to be free	....		
Children between the ages of 2 and 6	0	1	0
For every additional 10 lb. of luggage for every 10 miles or less ..	0	2	0

FORM OF LICENCE.

Licence for the letting or plying for hire of motor vehicles granted under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

I, the President of the District Board of hereby permit along the marginally-noted road and between the points mentioned thereon the letting or plying for hire of the motor vehicle described below, belonging to residing at whose head office is at subject to the following conditions :—

Roads. Points.

Not more than, passengers in addition to the driver and conductor shall be carried in the vehicle with luggage not exceeding in all, lb but in place of each passenger short of the prescribed maximum, goods or luggage to the weight of lb. may be carried. The weight of the vehicle when fully loaded shall not exceed 4½ tons.

Motor Vehicle.

[Here enter description of motor vehicle]

Conditions.

[Here enter all or such conditions as may be prescribed by the President.]

South Kanara District Board's Office,
16th September 1922.

N. SUBBA RAO,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M.R.Ry. Tripurana Lakshmanamurti Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a member for the reconstituted Chicacole Taluk Board for Circle No. 1 of Taluk taluk. He will assume office on the 1st October 1922

Chicacole Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

B. DAKSHINAMURTI SASTRI,
Member deputed to conduct elections of Taluk Taluk.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following candidates have been duly elected as members for the reconstituted Chicacole Taluk Board for the respective circles noted above their names. They will assume office on the 1st October 1922 :—

Circle No. VII, Parlakimidi Taluk.	*Circle No. II, Chicacole Taluk.*
M.R.Ry. Lakalapu Suryanarayana Naynda Garu.	M.R.Ry. Baran Devendranath Sastri Garu

Chicacole Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

S. ADINARAYANA RAO NAYUDU,
President.

Under section 47 of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and as per G.O. No. 742, L. & M., dated the 20th April 1921, rules for the election of members of District Boards by Taluk Boards, the following members of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Chirakkal have been duly elected as members of the Malabar District Board by the Chirakkal Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Vangayil Kunhiraman Nayanar Avargal.
Tenrayil Peedikayil Kunhammad Sahib Bahadur
M.R.Ry Oyitty Choriyar Sreenivasan Avargal.

Chirakkal Taluk Board's Office,
16th September 1922.

O. K. KERALA VARMA,
President.

Under rule VI of the rules published in G.O. No. 1051, L. & M., dated the 8th June 1921, M.R Ry. Ganti Venkat Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., is declared duly elected as President of the Taluk Board, Cocanada.

Cocanada Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

G. VENKAT RAO,
President.

Under rule 11 (1) issued with G.O. No. 742, L. & M., dated 20th April 1921, issuing rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards, the following members are declared to have been duly elected as members of the district board :—

M.R.Ry P. Sekkammthu Goundar Avargal, B.A.
" P. Thummalaswami Naicker Avargal.
" A. Selburama Mudaliyar Avargal.
" V. Balaswami Nayudu Garu.
" K. Shanmugam Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A. Garavappa Nayudu Garu.
" Rajayya Lazarus Avargal, B.A.
" L. S. Rajaramanatha Ayyar Avargal.
" R. S. N. Periyathambi Nadar Avargal.
" K. P. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

Dindigul Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

C. PONNUSWAMI NAIDU,
President.

Under section 12 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule II (1) of the rules for the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards published in G.O. No. 1051, L. & M., dated 8th June 1921, M.R Ry. N. O. Narasimha Acharier Avargal, B.A., B.L., is declared to have been unanimously elected as the Vice-President of the reconstituted taluk board of Karur.

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule II (1) of the rules for the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards published in G.O. No. 1051, L. & M., dated 8th June 1921, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ct. Pethachi Chettiyar Avargal, is declared to have been unanimously elected as the President of the reconstituted taluk board of Karur.

Under rule 12 (3) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Board's Act, 1920, and under rule 8 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the district board of Trichinopoly to represent the reconstituted taluk board of Karur :—

(1) M.R.Ry. N. O. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
(2) Pichaimuttu alias Peria Sakkarai Rayattar, Sahib Bahadur.
(3) M.R.Ry. V. M. Nagappa Mudaliyar Avargal.
(4) " M. S. Iniyan Achariyar Avargal.
(5) " V. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.

Karur Taluk Board's Office,
17th September 1922.

S. Rm. M. Ct. PETHACHI CHETTIYAR,
President.

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and rule VI of the rules for the conduct of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards, M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Venkata Shukta Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as President of reconstituted taluk board of Kasaragod in the South Kanara district.

Under section 12 (3) of the same Act and rule VI of the same rules, M.R.Ry. Kumbla Narasinga Naik Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as Vice-President of the reconstituted taluk board of Kasaragod in the South Kanara district.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and rule 8 of the rules for the election of members to the district boards, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected by the Kasaragod Taluk Board as members of the South Kanara District Board :—

M.R.Ry. Kumbla Narasinga Naik Avargal.
" Hosdrug Vittal Kamath Avargal.
M.R.Ry. K. S. Amma Avargal.
Kunhammad Shah Sahib bahadur.

Kasaragod Taluk Board's Office,
15th September 1922.

V. L. BHAKTA,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 29 of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards issued with G.O. No. 849, L. & M., dated 13th May 1921, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the reconstituted taluk board of Lalgudi, for the circles noted above their names :—

Harachanallur Circle.

M.R.Ry. Andimoola Vandayar Avargal.
" P. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal.
" J. Madurai Ayegam Pillai Avargal.

Kariamanickam Circle.

M.R.Ry P. M. Periyanna Pillai Avargal.
" V. A. Narayanasami Ayyar Avargal.

Lalgudi Circle.

M.R Ry. L. N. Paramasivam Pillai Avargal.
" S. Thangaraja Ayyar Avargal.
" M. K. Muthukrishnam Ayyar Avargal.
" N. Krishnasami Ayyar Avargal.

Pullambadi Circle.

M.R Ry. M. Arokia Udayar Avargal.
Anthonimuthu Udayar Avargal.

Lalgudi Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

K. SUNDARAM AYYANGAR,
President.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 8 of the rules for election of members of district boards by taluk boards issued at G.O. No. 742, L. & M., dated 29th April 1921, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the reconstituted Madura Taluk Board :—

M.R Ry. Krishnamachariyar Vithyapooma-chariyar Ramachariyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.C.

M.R.Ry. Venguri Rama Ayyangar Avargal, B.A.

" Parthipanur Muthukkumai Chettiyar Shanmugam Chettiyar Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Periyakaruppa Nadar Palanikumara Nadar Arumuga Nadar Palanikumara Nadar Avargal.

Under sections 12 (2) and 10 of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 11 (1) of the rules for the election of president and vice president of local boards, M.R.Ry. Paramasivam Chettiyar Chidambaram Chettiyar Muthu Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., is declared elected unanimously as President of the reconstituted Taluk Board, Madura, as per rule 12 (3) of Schedule X of the Act.

P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR,
President.

Madura Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

Whereas the Mannargudi Taluk Board has in its resolution No. 14, dated 11th September 1922, approved the resolution of the Union Board of Nidamangalam to issue licenses for putting up sheds and other temporary structures in front of the houses during festival occasions, and for putting up shops in public places within the Union limits of Nidamangalam at 6 pies per square yard of part thereof per day under section 180 of the Local Boards Act, 1920, it is hereby notified for general information of the public, that no place within the limits of the Union shall be used for the purposes without the license of the President of the Union Board, Nidamangalam.

Mannargudi Taluk Board's Office,
12th September 1922.

Whereas the Mannargudi Taluk Board has, in its resolution No 17 (1), dated the 11th September 1922, resolved to introduce the Boarding provisions under section 193 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 :—

(1) It is hereby notified for general information of the public that no place within the limits of the Mannargudi Taluk Board in the Tanjore district shall be used for the purposes specified hereunder without the license of the President of the Taluk Board and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein. This will take effect after sixty days from the date of publication of this notification.

(2) The owner or occupier of every such place shall, within thirty days of the publication of this notification, apply to the President of the Local Board for a license for the use of such place for such purpose.

(3) The President may, by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant such License or refuse to grant it.

(4) Every such license shall expire at the end of the year unless for special reasons the President considers it should expire at an early date when it shall expire at such early date as may be specified therein.

(5) Application for renewal of such licenses shall be made not less than thirty days before the end of every year and application for licenses for places to be newly opened shall be made not less than thirty days before they are opened.

(6) Any person aggrieved by the order of the President under clause (3) of the notification may appeal against such order to the Local Board.

(7) For using a place for any of the purposes mentioned below without a license the owner or occupier thereof is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every day's continuous breach of the above conditions.

Schedule of fees for licenses issued for using premises for purposes noted below in non-union areas as per Schedule VII.

	License fee for one year or part of a year.
	Rs.
Storing or otherwise dealing with offal	2
Do. do. with blood, ...	2
Do. do. with bones	5
Do. do. with hides and skins	10
Do. do. with fish	3
Burning lime kiln	1
Manufacturing artificial manure	2
Do. gunpowder or fire works	3
Burning bricks or tiles in kilns, rectangular	4
Do. do. round	3
Keeping a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, either individually or in combination	5
In general, storing any explosive or combustible material, manufacturing, anything from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, using for any industrial purpose any tool or machinery at doing in the course of any industrial process anything which is likely to be offensive or dangerous to human life or health or property	5
Manufacturing ice or mineral waters	5
Selling timber or storing it for sale	5

E. G. SRINIVASA MUDALIYAR,
President.

Mannargudi Taluk Board's Office,
18th September 1922.

Under rule 11 (3) of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards issued in G.O. No. 742, L. & M., dated 24th April 1922, the following gentlemen have been declared to have been duly elected as members to the Madura District Board :—

N. M. Muhammad Meeran Rowuthar Sahib Bahadur.	M.R.Ry P. Vyapuri Ambalagar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. R. Ranganatha Pillai Avargal.	,, M. Ponnuswami Konar Avargal.

Melur Taluk Board's Office.
23rd September 1922.

M. S. THIRUTHUVATHASON,
President.

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 9 of the rules published in G.O. No. 1061, L. & M., dated 8th June 1921, for the election of presidents of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. K. O. Saptha Rishi Ruddiyar Avargal is declared duly elected as President of the reconstituted taluk board of Musiri in the Trichinopoly district.

Under section 47 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 11 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards published in G.O. No. 742, L. & M., dated 24th April 1921, the following members have been duly elected as members of the Trichinopoly District Board by the reconstituted Musiri Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. M. M. Krishnaswami Pillai Avargal.	M.R.Ry. N. Sundaram Pillai Avargal.
,, R. M. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal.	,, S. S. Mathayya Pillai Avargal.
,, K. L. V. Raja Rao Avargal.	

Under section 13 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 9 of the rules published in G.O. No. 1061, L. & M., dated 8th June 1921, for elections of vice-presidents of local boards, M.R.Ry. M. M. Krishnaswami Pillai Avargal is declared duly elected as Vice President of the reconstituted Musiri Taluk Board in the Trichinopoly district.

Musiri Taluk Board's Office,
16th September 1922.

K. SUNDARAM AYYANGAR,
Presiding Member.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and rule 25 (c) of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards, the following persons are declared to have been duly elected as members for the circles noted against their names for the reconstituted Narasaraopet Taluk Board. They will assume their offices on 1st October 1922 :—

(1) Ipur Circle—M.R.Ry Nalabelu Sautayya Garu of Kondramutla.
(2) Venkonda Circle—M.R.Ry Nalabothu Kotayya Garu of Kondramutla.
(3) Inavolu Circle—M.R.Ry. Turimella Narasimhum Garu of Venkonda.
(4) Pedakuchcherla Circle—M.R.Ry. Ch. Viraya Garu of Karumanchi.
(5) Santamagulur Circle M.R.Ry Ravipati Ramayya Garu of Eddanapudi.
(6) Narasaraopet Circle—M.R.Ry. Ch. Koteswara Rao Garu, B.A., of Narasaraopet.
(7) Santagudipadu Circle—M.R.Ry. Medabalimi Antayya Garu of Ravipadu.
(8) Uppamagulur Circle—M.R.Ry Innamuri Kotayya Garu of Konidena.
(9) Chilakaluripet Circle—M.R.Ry. Koka Mallayya Garu of Chilakaluripet.
(10) Nadendla Circle—M.R.Ry. Gudi Pedu Venkayya Garu of Tubadu.
(11) Dunnur Circle—M.R.Ry. Ravuri Rangayya Garu of Eddanapudi.

Narasaraopet Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

P. VENKATRAYUDU,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (4) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Ongole, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. A. Vandanam Garu as a temporary President of Union Board, Addanki, from 10th September 1922 till the elected President takes charge, vice the term of M.R.Ry. Polavarapu Subba Rao Garu expired on 10th September 1922.

Ongole Taluk Board's Office,
19th September 1922.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members for the union boards published in G.O. No. 898, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following gentlemen are declared to be duly elected as members of the Addanki Union Board with effect from the 1st October 1922 for the electoral wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry. Pucha Sitharamayya Garu—Ward No. 1.	M.R.Ry Polavarapu Subba Rao Garu—Ward No. 7.
,, Bandipati Sithayya Garu—Ward No. 2.	,, Geddamadugu Venkatasubbayya Garu—Ward No. 8.
,, Chami Santhayya Garu—Ward No. 4.	,, Adusumalli Ramaswami Garu—Ward No. 9.
,, Morem Venkatasubbayya Garu—Ward No. 5.	
,, Javvagi Veeraraghavulu Garu—Ward No. 6.	

Under section 9, clause (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Ongole, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Addanki Union Board :—

Mirisla Narasimham, son of Sitharama Chetti.	Addanki Hanumayya, son of Subbayya.
	Narra Venkayya, son of Venkatramanayya.

S. RADHAKRISHNAYYA,
President.

Ongole Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

Under rule 3 (1) of the rules relating to the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards framed in G.O. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 8th June 1911, M.R.Ry. A. Chenchariah Garu has been declared duly elected as the President of the Taluk Board, Rayadrug.

Rayadrug Taluk Board's Office,
13th June 1922.

R. KRISHNA SINGH,
Temporary President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rules 7 (1) and 23 (*a*) of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards M.R.Ry. Jantheam Subbaraju Garu, son of Sivaramaraju Garu is declared to have been duly elected as member for the South Chandole Circle for the reconstituted taluk board of Repalle.

Repalle Taluk Board's Office,
19th September 1922.

V. RAMAYYA,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and rule 23 (*a*) of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards issued in G.O No. 889, L. & M., dated 16th May 1921, M.R Ry. T. Sengoda Kavandar Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Kalpatti circle for the reconstituted Sankari Taluk Board. To take effect from 24th September 1922.

Sankari Taluk Board's Office,
24th September 1922

C. KYLASA KAVANDAR,
President.

It is hereby notified under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, that the undermentioned candidates are duly elected members from the firkas noted above each to the Taluk Board, Sattenapalle, Guntur district, to be constituted from 1st October 1922:—

Bellamkonda firka.

M.R.Ry. Annapareddi Seshireddi Garu.
" Bhimireddi Venkatapparedди Garu.

M.R.Ry. Srigiriraju Raghavayya Garu.

Pedakurapad firka.

M.R.Ry. Mannava Venkatayyadu Garu.

M.R.Ry. Chirra Pallareddi Garu.

Atchampeta firka.

M.R.Ry. Chava Narasayya Garu.

M.R.Ry. Patibandla Pitchayya Garu.

Sattenapalle firka.

M.R Ry Cherukuri Sitaramayya Garu.

M.R.Ry. Rachapudi Punnaiahgaru Garu.

Sattenapalle Taluk Board's Office,
19th September 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) for the conduct of elections for taluk and union boards embodied in G.O. No. 889, L. & M., dated 16th May 1921, the following gentlemen are deemed to be duly elected members for the union boards noted above each to be constituted on 1st October 1922:—

Pokkunuru Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Darsi Mallayya Garu.
" Vaunava Gopala Rao Garu.
" Nemuka Peda Subbayya Garu.

M.R.Ry. Attota Makundarayudu Garu.
" Mallasheruvu Virayya Garu.
" Kodakuntla Venkayya Garu.

Sattenapalle Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Soori Venkata Poornaodam Garu
" Vedantam Venkataramacharyulu Garu
M.R.Ry. Maddali Subbaramayya Garu.
" Annaluru Venkatakrishnayya Garu.

M.R.Ry. Marri Kotayya Garu.
" Illindi Ramaswami Garu.
" Kalla Nagayya Garu.
" Enamula Kotireddi Garu.
" Kotta Virayya Garu.

Madala Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Madala Subbarayudu Garu.
" Potti Viresam Garu.
" Kavipati Ramaswami Garu.

M.R.Ry. Yadagiri Govindayya Garu.
" Talla Kotayya Garu.
" Gunnam Koti Reddi Garu.

Sattenapalle Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

P. LAKSHMAYYA,
President.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 3 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards, the undermentioned candidates are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Malabar District Board by the Kottayam Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. Chandroth Kutali Thathathvaottil Kunhi Kammaran Nambiyar Avargal.
" Kotta Vaottil Kunhi Krishnan Nair Avargal, B.A., B.L.
Asharath Doriamalianmal Bavotta Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.

Kottayam Taluk Board's Office, Tellicherry,
18th September 1922.

K. T. CHANDU NAMBIYAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards issued in G.O. No. 883, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, M.R.Ry. Nutalapati Rattayya Garu is declared to have been duly elected as member of the Duggiraia Circle for the reconstituted taluk board, Tenali. He will assume his office on 1st October 1922.

Tenali Taluk Board's Office,
19th September 1922

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards issued in G.O. No. 883, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, M.R.Ry. Alapati Kanakayya Garu, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Tenali Circle for the reconstituted Tenali Taluk Board. He will assume his office on 1st October 1922.

Tenali Taluk Board's Office,
22nd September 1922.

K. RAMAYYA,
President.

Under the rules framed under sections 47 (1) and 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, the following eight candidates have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the reconstituted Usilampatti Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry S. Santhanakrishna Nayudu Garu, B.A.
" K. Balasubramania Nadar Avargal.
" M. Muthukrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
H. M. D. Santhalai Nathar Hussain Meera Lavai Ravuthar.
M.R.Ry. Chuna Ramasami Pillai Avargal.
" T. S. Subramania Nadar Avargal.
" Perumanatha Nadar Avargal.
" K. A. Annamalai Chettiar Avargal.

Usilampatti Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

J. A. VETHANAYAKA DEVAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Venkatagiri, hereby notifies that M.R.Ry. Gopalli Venkatrama Rao Garu has been declared duly elected as Vice-President of the Venkatagiri Taluk Board.

Venkatagiri Taluk Board's Office,
18th September 1922.

S. K. KRISHNA YACHENDRA,
President.

Under section 9 (1) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President Taluk Board, Vizianagram, is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Pondaru Union Board with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Chatti Krishnamurti Pantulu Garu.
Shaik Chande Sahib Bahadur.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Pondaru Union Board under the control of the Vizianagram Taluk Board for the wards noted above each with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

PONDARU UNION BOARD.

Ward No. I.
M.R.Ry. Nelam Vira Lakshmi Narasayya Garu.

Ward No. II
M.R.Ry. Madugula Narasimhulu Garu.

Ward No. III.
M.R.Ry. Konakala Appalaswami Nayudu Garu.

Ward No. IV.
M.R.Ry. Atmakuri Suryanarayana Garu.

Ward No. V.
M.R.Ry. Peruru Bathi Venkayya Garu.

Ward No VI.
M.R.Ry. Chigilipalli Janardhana Nayudu Garu

Vizianagram Taluk Board's Office,
19th September 1922.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Rezam Union Board under the control of the Vizianagaram Taluk Board for the wards noted above each with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

REZAM UNION BOARD.

M.R.Ry. Dasari Chinnayya Sanapathi Garu—Ward No 1.
M.R.Ry. Narava Sanyasi Garu—Ward No. 2
M.R.Ry. Kalepu Asiripolu Garu—Ward No. 3.
M.R.Ry. Bulla Appadu Garu—Ward No. 4.
M.R.Ry. Yerramilli Suryaprakasa Rao Pantulu Garu—Ward No. 5.
M.R.Ry. Chelikana Venkatarao Garu—Ward No. 6
M.R.Ry. Penugonda Narayana Rao Pantulu Garu—Ward No. 7.
M.R.Ry. Bella Somanna Garu—Ward No 8.
M.R.Ry. Dasari Satyanarayana Garu—Ward No. 9.

Under section 9 (1) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Rezam Union Board with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Thenampalli Dibbadu Garu.
Mr. Muhammad Q'asim.
M.R.Ry. M. S. N. Sarma Garu, B.A., B.L.

Vizianagram Taluk Board's Office,
23rd September 1922.

P. L. NARASIMHA RAJ,
President.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been returned as members of the Calicut Municipal Council for the wards noted against each for a period of three years commencing on the 1st day of November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. P. M. Anandan Avargal—B-i ward.
K. Coonhamedkoya Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., —B-ii ward.
M.R.Ry. K. P. Raman Menon Avargal—D-i ward.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Ramunni Avargal—E ward.

Calicut Municipal Office,
19th September 1922.

It is hereby notified that M.R.Ry. N. S. Krishnan Avargal and M.R.Ry. Variankandy Raman Avargal have been returned as councillors for the G-ii ward of this municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1922.

Calicut Municipal Office,
19th September 1922.

C. V. NARAYANA MENON,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the elections of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. Balabhadruni Chinna Suryanarayana Chetti Garu has been duly elected as councillor for the Pata Chinnacole ward of the Chicacole municipality for the period ending with 31st October 1923. He will enter upon his office forthwith under section 8 (4) of the Municipal Act.

Chicacole Municipal Office,
18th September 1922.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names. To have effect from 1st November 1922 :—

(2) M.R.Ry. Chavvakula Appalanarasiah Nayudu Garu
(3) M.R.Ry. Nyayapati Muthuswami Pantulu Garu, B.A. } Kotteswaraswami Ward.

Chicacole Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

Ch. PURNAYYA PANTULU,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Chittoor municipality for the period commencing from 1st day of November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. G. Salagurayappa Nayudu Garu—V Ward
" P. Venkatasamiswami Chetti Garu—VI Ward.
" Arcot Mohamad Naicker Avargal—VIII Ward.
" O. D. Thalaviram Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.—IX Ward.

Chittoor Municipal Office,
16th September 1922.

O. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors for a period of three years from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. P. V. Subramania Ayyar Avargal, M.A.—Second Ward.
" O. P. M. S. Varatharajulu Nayudu Garu—Third Ward.
" R. Marimuthu Pillai Avargal—Fourth Ward.
" V. S. Manikam Avargal, B.A., B.L.—Fifth Ward.
" L. N. Rangaswami Bagavathar Avargal—Sixth Ward.

Dindigul Municipal Office,
20th September 1922.

R. RAMASWAMI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of the municipal Councillors, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as Councillors of Erode municipality for the wards noted against their names with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. E. S. Ganapathi Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.—Periya Agraharam ward.
" Swamee Pillai alias Poovatha Kavandar Avargal—Karungalpalayam ward.
" K. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal—Fort ward.
" A. Govinda Nayakar Avargal—Agraharam ward.

Erode Municipal Office,
21st September 1922.

S. SAMBASIVAM,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names, in the Kumbakonam municipality. Their term of office will commence at noon on the 1st day of November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Vazhuthur Ramanuja Acharyar Srinivasa Avargal, B.A.—VI ward (Sri Sarangapaniswami North).
M.R.Ry. Mahalinga Nadar Karupannaswami Nadar Avargal—XXI ward (Mahamakham Tank).

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
19th September 1922.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Kumbakonam municipality. Their term of office will commence as soon as the 1st day of November 1922:—

M.R Ry. Amaravathi Subramania Sastrigal Kalyanasundara Sastrigal Avargal—III ward (Padinappa ward).

" Kalasthri Ramalinga Chettiyar Singaram Chettiyar Avargal—XI ward (Mowneswami Matam).

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
23rd September 1922.

M. O. N. MUTHUKUMARA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors for the ward noted against each of the Mayavaram municipality with effect from 1st November 1922:—

M.R.Ry Arunachala Mudaliyar Guruswami Mudaliyar Avargal—VI (Cheriyar west) ward.

" Veerappa Padayachi Pavadai Padayachi Avargal—I (Dharmapuram) ward.

Mayavaram Municipal Office,
18th September 1922.

N. DAVID NADAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the election rules, M.R.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao Garu is declared duly elected as a councillor for ward No. III of the municipality from 1st November 1922.

Nandyal Municipal Office,
18th September 1922.

N. NARASIMHACHARLU,
Chairman-Delegate.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. K. P. Gayathir Vallabha Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as councillor for the Sekharipuram ward of the Palghat municipality.

Palghat Municipal Office,
19th September 1922.

A. GOVINDA MENON,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, the following candidates have been duly elected as councillors with effect from the afternoon of the 1st November 1922 for the ward noted above each of the Palamcottah municipality.—

Muruganduruit Ward.

M.R Ry. Daniel Thomas Avargal, B.A.,
" Kuppan Pillai Sankaran Pillai Avargal

Cantonment Ward.

M.R Ry. Kantimati Samuel Ponnuswami Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" Sankaralinga Konar Thangayya Konar Avargal
" Arthunoolam Pillai Kanagasabapathi Doss Avargal.

Palamcottah Municipal Office,
21st September 1922.

K. S. PONNUSWAMI,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the following gentlemen are deemed to have been elected as councillors of the Rajahmundry municipality for the wards noted above their names with effect from 1st November 1922:—

III Ward	*IV Ward.*
M.R Ry. Chereguddi Venkata Krishna Rau Garu, B.A., B.L.	M.R.Ry. Appana Subbarao Garu.
" Sola-a Rajamayya Garu, B.A., B.L.	

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Nyapaty Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., is declared to have been duly elected as councillor for the second ward of the Rajahmundry municipality with effect from 1st November 1922.

Rajahmundry Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

K. V. R. SWAMI,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors for ward No. II of the Saidapet municipality:—

M.R Ry. Kesava Rao Narayana Kotnis Avargal, Mambalam.
M.R Ry. T. Doraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Subramaniya Mudali street, Saidapet.

Saidapet Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

S. K. ABDUL RAZACK,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. P. V. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal is deemed to have been elected as a councillor of the fifth ward of the Salem municipality. His term of office will be for three years from 1st November 1922.

Salem Municipal Office,
7th September 1922.

Under rule 7 (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. S. P. Rajamanicka Pandaram Avargal and M.R.Ry. V. R. Perumal Chettiyar Avargal are deemed to have been elected as councillors for the IV ward and VI ward respectively of the Salem municipality. Their term of office will be for three years from 1st November 1922.

Salem Municipal Office,
13th/14th September 1922.

S. C. VENKATAPPA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Irulappa Nadar Muthu Nadar Avargal is deemed to have been duly elected as a councillor of the Srivilliputtur municipality for I (Mangaparam) ward for three years from the forenoon of the 1st November 1922.

Srivilliputtur Municipal Office,
15th September 1922.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Thevar Vaithilinga Thevar Avargal is deemed to have been elected as a councillor of the Srivilliputtur municipality for IV-Madavarvilagam ward for three years from the forenoon of the 1st November 1922.

Srivilliputtur Municipal Office,
18th September 1922.

S. KRISHNA AYYANGAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Chathoth Kottakaran Damodaran Avargal has been declared duly elected as a councillor of C. Mylanjeomum ward of the Tellicherry municipality.

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
18th September 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. Komachankandi Mundayodan Kunnuran Nair Avargal has been declared duly elected as a councillor of D. Tiruvangad ward of the Tellicherry municipality.

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
21st September 1922.

C. V. GOPALAN NAYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) and (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rules 7 (1) and 23 (a) of the rules for the election of Municipal Councillors, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected for the wards noted against each with effect from 1st November 1922:—

Ward No. 1.—Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah, Esq., M.A., B.L.
Ward No. 2.—M.R Ry. P. Marimuthu Pillai Avargal
Ward No. 5.—M.R.Ry. K. Shanmugasundaram Pillai Avargal.
Ward No. 7.—M.R.Ry. T. Manickam Chettyar Avargal.
Ward No. 10.—M.R Ry J. S. Narasimhulu Nayudu Garu.
Ward No. 11.—Moulvi Saiyid Murtaza Sahib Bahadur.
Ward No. 12.—M R.Ry. S. Venkatasubba Chettiyar Avargal.
Ward No. 13.—M.R Ry. Janika Venkatachalapathi Chettiyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.
Ward No. 16.—M R.Ry. William Ponnah Pillai Avargal.
Ward No. 17.—M.R.Ry. N. Mammadu Kasar Avargal.

Trichinopoly Municipal Office,
23rd September 1922.

P. KHALIFULLAH,
Chairman.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 228.—Under rule 81 (3) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Acting Inspector of Schools, North Arcot-Chittoor districts, leave on average pay for thirteen days with effect from the 14th August 1922.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

No. 229.—Miss Margary Blake, Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, and Acting Assistant, Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam, to act as Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch), during the absence of Miss E. M. Bower, on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from date of joining.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

No. 230.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R.Ry. S. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal has been elected by the Pollachi taluk Board to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore, *vice* M.R.Ry. G. Velappa Nayakar Avargal.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 231.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, Mr. Appadorai Aaron has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of the Nilgiris by the Municipal Council, Ootacamund, *vice* Mr. J. R. Daniel Pillai, deceased.

No. 282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 54 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) are pleased to make the following addition to the rule framed under section 47 of the Act regarding the payment of compensation for loss of fee-income on the introduction of free education and published on page 151 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st February 1922 :—

"The compensation payable to an elementary school under the proviso to section 47, for every year of the period prescribed, shall be the amount of fees leviable at the rates specified in the Madras Educational Rules, from the pupils who actually attended the school in the last complete year before the introduction of compulsory education in the area in which the school is situated, unless such amount exceeds the amount actually collected in the said year, when the amount actually collected shall be payable."

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 283.—In notification No. 91, dated the 10th March 1921, constituting a District Educational Council for the district of Tanjore, published at pages 283 and 284 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1921—

(i) In paragraph 1 (ii) *for* "six taluk boards in the district (two each)—12" *substitute* "eight taluk boards in the district (two each;—16".

(ii) In the sub-total and grand total *for* '22' and '29' *substitute* '26' and '33'.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

TRAINING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1923—NOTICE.

ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.

Telugu.

In the undermentioned text-book (poetry) announced for detailed study, pages 23 to 47 need not be read :—

"Saraswadya Kathasangraham published by S. Venkateshwar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras."

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 15th September 1922.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

ELECTION.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avergal, M.A., a member of the Syndicate, resigned his seat on 15th September 1922.

In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter VI of the University Regulations, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Faculty of Science.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 6th October 1922.

Senate House, 25th September 1922.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

It is hereby notified that no election will be held to fill two vacancies among Ordinary Fellows elected by Registered Graduates caused by the retirement on the 9th November 1922, under section 4 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avergal, M.A., and M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesan Avergal, M.A.

Each registered graduate shall be at liberty to nominate a person to fill each vacancy. Every nomination shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 6th October 1922. Each such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve as Fellow, if elected.

(By order)

Senate House, 25th September 1922.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1923

Subject for English essay.—One of the following :—

(1) Epochs of social and political upheaval and how they affect Literature, or
(2) Democracy—its theory and practice, or
(3) The East in English Literature.

Conditions

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the fourth year Pass or fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1922-23, and who are Hindus by race and religion.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written or typed on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st July 1923.

W. E. SMITH,
Acting Principal.

The Presidency College, Madras,
11th September 1922.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under section 2, rule 12 of the Government scholarship notification for 1922-23 published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1922, the Inspector of Schools, Guntur and Nellore districts, is pleased to sanction the renewal of the following freeships tenable from July 1922 to June 1923 (both months inclusive) :—

Serial number and name of pupil.	School at which taught.	Form.
(1) N. Nagayya Isaac	A.E.L.M. College, Guntur	VI
(2) T. John Ratnam	Do	V
(3) B. Ch. Ramayya	A.E.M. Middle School, Kavali ..	III

2. The instructions contained in the notification read above regarding the grant of casual and other leave to scholarship holders will equally apply in the case of freeship holders.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Guntur and Nellore Districts.

Guntur, 17th September 1922.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING FOR EUROPEAN TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, 1923.

An examination in School Management and the Art of Teaching under article 35 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, Madras and Bangalore, will be held on the 8th December 1922. The centres of the examination will be notified later.

2 The examination is open to European teachers who have taught in recognized European schools in the Presidency of Madras or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for not less than two years since December 31st, 1920, under the observation of the Inspector of European Schools or the Inspector of Schools, South Kanara, Coorg and Bangalore, and who have satisfied the Inspector concerned as regards their methods and skill in teaching and in class management.

Applications should be made on printed form which can be obtained from the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., and should reach the Inspector not later than 20th October 1922. They should be accompanied by a covering letter, in which should be quoted any remarks made by the inspecting officer in table (b) of the annual inspection reports of the present and previous years relating to the status of the teacher and his or her eligibility to appear for the examination. It should also be mentioned whether the applicant has appeared for the examination before.

Applications from teachers employed in schools should be submitted through the inspecting officers concerned in order that the latter may have the opportunity of granting the certificate of eligibility appended to the printed form of application. No fee need be paid before the submission of this application, but such teachers as are found eligible after scrutiny of their applications will be required to pay the prescribed fee (rupees five) before admission to the examination.

3 Applications from teachers who seem to satisfy the conditions of admission on the date of receipt of this notification should be submitted as soon as possible, in order to facilitate verification in this office of the facts stated in the applications and to afford ample time for determination of their eligibility or the reverse.

4. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their respective applications. The post-card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the Inspector's acknowledgment.

6. The following is the curriculum for the examination for the Middle and Primary Teachers' certificates. The same papers may be set for both grades, but may contain a certain number of alternative questions of a simpler nature for candidates of the Primary grade :—

School Management.

(a) School buildings and equipment; the bearing of various types of school building on the work of the school; sanitary conditions and supervision.

(b) The curricula for different types of European schools; the framing of syllabuses in different subjects and of time-tables.

(c) School record including European school registers and returns

(d) The moral aim of school work and its connexion with the home. Formation of habits—mental and moral—such as order, thoroughness, consideration for others, loyalty to fellow pupils and the school, the intelligent use of leisure. Importance of studying the individual pupil. Personality of teacher. School drill, common breaches of order and discipline and how to deal with them. Breaches of the moral law and how to deal with them. Relations between teacher and pupil and teacher and parent; progress and conduct reports

Art of Teaching.

General principles of method.—(1) The division of a subject into sections suitable (a) for each school year or term, (b) for each lesson. Differences which may be noticed between the sequence of ideas or arrangement of the subject-matter, which may be demanded (i) by the nature of the child's mind and (ii) by the systematic treatment of text-books. The use of inductive rather than deductive methods.

(2) Perception and apperception.

(3) The typical lesson form; the four steps—

(i) Preparation (particularly as concerned with bringing into the pupils' minds those thoughts and feelings which will help in the acquisition of the new knowledge, whether they are the result of previous lessons or of his out-of-school experiences, and so including an intimation of the aim of the lesson).

(ii) Presentation, the modes of presentation, e.g., experiment, narration, developing, questioning.

(iii) Abstraction, especially limitations to its use.

(iv) Application.

The teaching of the subject of curriculum.—Structure and use of the vocal organs; means of securing distinct articulation; use of stories; continuous speech: reading—the alphabet, look-and-say and phonic methods, silent reading, recitation, its aim, the selection of pieces; writing, method of holding pencil or pen, hygienic posture in writing; dictation and transcription as means not ends; Grammar, the aim in teaching it, its correlation with reading and composition; composition, oral and written, the use of pictures, objects, stories, previous lessons, word and sentence building and paraphrase in teaching it; the ordinary rules of punctuation; the teaching of sentence and paragraph structure; the value of outside reading; choice of subjects in relation to the attainments of the class.

Head and eye training.—Drawing the various media suitable for school work and the utility in practice of each; best methods of handling media and postures at work; the use of flat copies and objects; memory drawing as a training in observation and accuracy as a means of expressing facts and ideas. Correlation of drawing with the other subjects of the school course, i.e., map and plan drawing in connexion with history and geography and arithmetic; drawing in connexion with object lessons and nature study; drawing in connexion with writing; kindergarten occupations and their correlation with the other subjects of the child's education.

Nature study or Elementary Science.—Its aims and methods; the framing of suitable courses of lessons about natural phenomena, including animal and plant life and elementary physical geography with reference to local circumstances.

Number work and Elementary Mathematics.—Suitable methods and apparatus, especially practical methods in arithmetic and geometry, and oral methods in arithmetic.

Geography.—Its relation with nature study on the one hand and history on the other—importance of abstraction or generalisation in geography teaching—the real meaning and use of maps—map drawing *not* map copying—other useful apparatus.

History.—Prevalent errors in teaching it, too much detail, want of perspective, carelessness as to pupils' real understanding of its subject matter, failure to bring into any relation with their first hand knowledge of things, exclusive reliance on dull epitomes, failure to correlate with geography and language work. Importance of biographies, how to select and teach biographies. Necessity of a knowledge of human nature and of realistic treatment. Influence of the study of history on character. How to draw up a good syllabus. Ways of dealing with the class text-book. Selection of appropriate poetry, songs and novels in connexion with the period studied.

Domestic Economy for women (candidates).—Methods appropriate for the teaching of the courses for Middle and Primary schools published by the department.

General.—Notes and note-taking, their use in school work; home work and exercises, the nature and amount of work for the different classes and in the different subjects, reasons for limiting the amount of home exercise as much as possible in the lower classes; the correction of home exercises and notes.

The preparation of lessons by the teacher, notes of lessons.

Library and museum.—Their value, methods of encouraging their use by pupils.

For the High School Teachers' certificates, the above curriculum will be followed except that 'Hand and Eye Training' under 'The Art of Teaching' may be replaced by any two of the following subjects :—

(1) Special methods of teaching Latin.
(2) Do. French.
(3) Do. Physics (for Domestic Economy, in the case of women candidates).
(4) Do. Mathematics.
(5) Do History and Geography.

6. European teachers in European schools who have not undergone a course of training, or who though trained, have not passed the written test at the end of the course of training, are expected to appear for this examination provided that they have satisfactorily completed the two years' period of probation; but teachers who have been declared eligible for exemption under article 64 (a) and (b) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, Madras and Bangalore, need not appear.

7. The scheme of the examination will be notified later.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 5th September 1922.

RULES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

(NOTE.—For purposes of Rules 6, 8, 9 and 12 the expression "Accountant-General" includes Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi.)

No one will be eligible for admission to the establishment of Divisional Accountants until he passes an examination in the following subjects, held under the orders of the Auditor-General :—

Subjects	Full marks.	Minimum passing marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Essay-writing	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	120
Elementary Geometry	50	25
Mensuration (the whole)	60	30
Book-keeping (mercantile)	100	50
Total ..	750	

A candidate must also obtain two-thirds of the total marks (i.e., 500) in order to pass the examination.

Formerly this examination was conducted by the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, the Bengal Engineering College, the College of Science, Poona and the College of Engineering, Madras. For the future it has been arranged to entrust it to a single examining body, viz., the Bengal Engineering College.

2. The following are exceptions to this rule :—

(a) Persons who have passed the Senior Examination in Book-keeping of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Advance Stage Test of the Royal Society of Arts and who hold a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or any other examination of a similar standard of general education, are eligible for appointment as Divisional Accountants without further examination, provided they furnish the certificate of character referred to in paragraph 6.

(b) Persons who have passed in both (1) the Matriculation and (2) the Commercial Diploma Examinations of the Allahabad University, and obtained a minimum of 50 per cent of full marks in each of the marginally noted subjects, and two-thirds of the aggregate marks for these three subjects, are eligible for appointment to the Divisional Accountants Service without further examination.

1. English
2. Mathematics
3. Book-keeping and Accountancy

} of the Matriculation Examination

} of the Commercial Diploma Examination

(c) A graduate of an Indian University may be exempted by the Accountant-General of the province from the examination, except in Book-keeping, if the latter is satisfied that the candidate is an accurate and quick arithmetician.

3. This examination is held during the second whole week of January at the Bengal College of Engineering, and at the offices of the Accountants General, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa (Ranchi), United Provinces (Allahabad), Punjab (Lahore), Burma (Rangoon), Central Provinces (Nagpur), and the Comptroller, Assam (Shillong), and the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi.

4. Other centres* of examination may be fixed by Accountants-General, provided that the number of candidates is sufficiently large and suitable arrangements can be made for the conduct of the examination under the supervision of a gazetted officer.

5. Only candidates whose age does not exceed 24 years on the 1st January of the year in which the examination is held are eligible, but persons holding permanent pensionable appointments in Government service may be permitted to undergo the examination up to the age of 32 years.

NOTE.—The age limit of 29 years for candidates in Government employ will come into force with effect from the year 1924.

* No other centre is fixed for the present.

6. The candidate should apply to the Accountant-General of the province, except in the case of Delhi, where the application should be addressed to the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi, not later than 15th November, preceding the date fixed for the examination, stating the centre at which he wishes to be examined and enclosing a fee * of Rs. 12 and the following certificates and a registration form :—

(a) Certificate of good character signed by the candidate's immediate official superior, by the Instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed or to whom he may be well known. This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the date of the application.

(b) A duly verified statement of age, *e.g.*, a Baptismal Certificate, a Birth Certificate, an Affidavit signed by the guardian or a relative of the candidate before a Magistrate, or an attested extract from the Service Book if the candidate is already in Government employ.

The application should be written by the candidate in his own handwriting, and the certificate (which will not be returned) should be submitted in original.

7. The Registration should set forth the following particulars :—

(1) Name of candidate (including Christian or personal names in full).
(2) Father's name (in full).
(3) Nationality or class (*i.e.*, European, Anglo-Indian or Indian) of candidate; and, if Indian, caste or tribe.
(4) Date of birth.
(5) Present address.
(6) Examination passed.
(7) Signature of candidate.
(8) Thumb mark of candidate, left hand, to be made in the presence of a well-known responsible person who knows the candidate.
(9) Signature, designation and address of above-mentioned witness (with date).

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior

8. Applications which do not satisfy the requirements of the foregoing rules should be rejected without entering into further correspondence with the candidates. Other applications will be considered on their merits by the Accountant-General, whose decision as to whether or not the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination will be final.

9. By the 1st December preceding the date fixed for the examination, the Accountant-General should forward to the Principal of the Bengal Engineering College for registration a statement showing, in respect of accepted candidates only, their names, ages (as on date of examination) and addresses and the centres where they are to be examined. This statement should be supported by the accepted candidates' registration forms duly signed by the Accountant General in token of acceptance and should be carefully preserved by the Principal.

10. Simultaneously each candidate will be informed whether or not his application has been accepted.

11. The fees of rejected candidates will be returned to them by postal money order at their cost.

* * * * * *

12. As each examination is complete in itself, a candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for an examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish a fresh fee with fresh certificates and registration form If from any cause the candidate fails to appear for the examination, the fee paid will not be refunded, nor will it be placed to his credit for any subsequent examination

13. Examination papers for registered candidates only will be sent by the Principal to the officers conducting the examination in time for the fixed dates.

14. The examination will be held at all the centres simultaneously under the supervision of gazetted officers on the dates and at the hours fixed by the Principal, which should be communicated by the Principal direct to the registered address of each accepted candidate by registered post.

15. The results of the examination will be declared by the Principal within three months after the examination and communicated direct to each examinee, showing only the marks gained by him in each subject and the order of standing in the case of successful candidates. A few printed copies of the complete results of successful candidates only, showing (1) order of merit, (2) name (in full), (3) father's name, (4) age, (5) examinations passed, (6) marks gained in each subject and in the aggregate and (7) address should be forwarded to each Civil Accountant-General, to enable him to maintain lists of passed candidates.

16. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to appointment as a Divisional Accountant, and that applications for appointment should not be addressed to the Principal. The passing of this examination is a necessary qualification, but the establishment of Divisional Accountants is mainly recruited by selection from amongst qualified clerks actually employed on accounts duties in the divisional and subdivisional offices of the Public Works Department or in Civil Audit offices. A small number of graduates of Indian Universities and other persons of superior and special qualifications who may have passed the public examination may, however, be appointed direct by the Accountant General.

* The fee should be remitted by money order to the Accountant-General, Madras.

17. These rules may at any time be amended or revised by the Auditor-General, who reserves to himself the power to grant exemptions from this public examination in very special cases. No general revision of the rules affecting the subjects of the examination or the necessary qualifications of candidates will be enforced until three years have elapsed since the date of such revision.

NOTE 1.—Applications for these rules should be made to the Accountant-General of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate lives.

NOTE 2.—The question paper of previous years may be obtained from the Officer-in-charge of the Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on prepayment for each complete set of four names or five names, if sent by post.

NOTE 3.—All communications to the Bengal Engineering College should be addressed to the *Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Botanic Garden P.O.*

DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.

Registration Statement.

1. Name of candidate (in full) including Christian or personal names (to be written in capitals) _____

2. Fathers' name (in full) _____

3. Nationality or class _____
(European, Anglo-Indian or Indian).

4. (For Indian candidates only) Caste or Tribe _____

5. Date of Birth _____

6. Examinations passed with dates _____

7. Signature of candidate _____

8. Present address, to which all communications will be forwarded _____

9. Thumb mark of candidate's left hand, to be made in the presence of a well known responsible person who knows the candidate.

(a) Space for thumb mark. If the impression is not clear, the form will be rejected.

Certificate of responsible person, head of office, or a Magistrate.

I CERTIFY that I know the above-named candidate, that the impression in the margin at (a) is of his left thumb, and has been made in my presence.

Signature _____

of _____

Address _____

The above-named candidate is registered for the examination at the _____ centre. I have satisfied myself that the age statement recorded above is correct.

Registering Officer.

W. D. WOOLLAM,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 30th August 1922.

ERRATA.

In the list of candidates declared to have passed the High School and Scholarship Examination published in Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th April 1922—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

SECOND CLASS.

Rank	Register number.	Age on 31st December 1921.	Name of candidate	School from which the candidate applied for the examination.	Subjects in which the candidate gained distinction.
For— 18	894	Y. M. D. 16 7 23	*Lilian Frances Fenoon* ..	Bishop Cotton Girls High School, Bangalore.	Hygiene.
Read— 18	894	16 9 23	*Lillian Frances Fenoon* ..	Bishop Cotton Girls High School, Bangalore.	Domestic Economy.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 22nd September 1922.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

PAGE 637, PART I B OF THE "FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE", DATED 18TH JULY 1922.

No VIII Party.—

For—Damodaram, Kunninankandy Padmanabhan.
Read—Damodaram, Kunninankandy Padmanakkom.

Madras, 23rd September 1922.

F. P. V. GOMPERTZ,
Director of Survey.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that blank forms of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates Nos 48418 B and 42450 B are missing: and if they are found to be filled up, they will not be regarded as having been properly issued.

Salem, 4th September 1922.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly-Salem Districts.

The Director of Public Instruction has been pleased to cancel with effect from 1st June 1922 his orders suspending the teachers' certificates of T. S. Kulathu Ayyar, R. Chandrasekara Ayyar, and K. A. Subbayya Ayyar published on page 843 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1921.

Camp, Alwartirunagari,
13th September 1922.

E. NATESA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly Circle.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Officer in charge of this school is the "Superintendent" and not the "Headmistress". All communications should, hereafter, be addressed to the "Superintendent".

Govt. Robert Secondary and Training School,
Royapetta, 20th September 1922.

T. LAZARUS,
Superintendent.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained women teachers of the secondary grade for the post of Sixth Assistant, Training section, Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, on Rs. 40 plus Rs 12, temporary addition to pay. The applications should contain the following particulars:—

Name, caste, date of birth, general educational and professional qualifications, previous service, if any, as teacher and vernacular.

Coimbatore, 4th September 1922

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls Schools, Western Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained women graduates for the following acting vacancy to be temporarily filled on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem:—

Assistant Professor, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras

The following particulars should be furnished:—

(1) Age, (2) caste, (3) vernacular, (4) qualifications—general and professional, and (5) district to which the applicant belongs.

Copies of certificates should accompany the applications.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Mylapore, Madras,
12th September 1922.

A. SERGEANT,
Acting Principal.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Re. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1922-23. Royal 8vo. As. 12 (1 s.).
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MADANAPALLE, CALENDAR FOR 1922-23. Royal 8vo. As. 12 (1 s. 6 p.).
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TELUGU MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS. VOL II. Prabandhas. Part I, Re. 1 (2 s. 4 p.).
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, CALENDAR FOR 1922-23. Royal 8vo. As. 12 (1 s. 6 p.).

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 39.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922. [Price, 4 annas.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial.

No. 112. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

Abdulla Khan Ghori Sahib Bahadur, from Sivaganga to Srirangam. *To join on Monday the 18th September* 1922.

Note.—This transfer will carry transit pay and allowances under article 148 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
18th September 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

Forest.

Leave and Posting.—Mr. J. M. Sweet, Forest Research Officer, is granted leave on average pay for one month from 10th October 1922.

2. Mr. F. D. Ardagh, District Forest Officer, Palghat, will be in charge of the office of the Forest Research Officer during the period of Mr. Sweet's leave.

H. TIREMAN,
Acting Chief Conservator of Forests.

Madras, 18th September 1922.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cancellation of Postings.—In consequence of the transfer of M R Ry. V. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, for charge of the additional subdivision for Canvery gauging work, his posting to the Bampu subdivision ordered in this office No. 2936-Gl., dated 20th August 1922, is hereby cancelled.

The posting of M R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Venkatasuryanarayana Sarma, Assistant Engineer, to the Kunavaram subdivision of the Godavari Northern division ordered in this office No. 2912-Gl., dated 18th August 1922, is cancelled.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 20th September 1922.

Posting.—Mr. C. V. Stephens, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to Kistna Central division for stock-taking in the Bezwada Divisional Stores.

P. Y. MANIKKAM,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 24th September 1922.

Extension of Leave.—The leave granted to Mr. F. E. Schomberg, Assistant Engineer, in this office No. 1404-M, dated 30th August 1922, is extended by three days.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 19th September 1922.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Mr. C. T Varghese, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, attached to Government Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 30th September 1922 under the Fundamental Rules.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. R. Rajagopalan Avargal, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, on reserve duty at Ootacamund, to act in the above leave vacancy.

Mr. N B Morris, M.B.E., etc., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on return from leave, is posted to the Medical College, Madras, on reserve duty until further orders.

Leave.—M.R Ry T K. Kunvala Avargal, M.B.B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days from 24th August 1922 prior to termination of his services

M.R.Ry. R. S. Hariharo Ayyar Avargal, M.B.C.M., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for three months and five days from 21st August 1922 prior to termination of his services.

Mr T. D. Thomas, M.B. (Brussels), temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon and acting Assistant Port Health Officer, Tuticorin, is granted extension of leave on average pay for six weeks from 27th August 1922 under the Fundamental Rules.

M R Ry. C. Tetadri Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, attached to Government X-Ray Institute, Government General Hospital, Madras, and Assistant to Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, is granted leave on average pay for four months and two days from date of relief, under the Fundamental Rules.

Madras, 19th September 1922

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. S. Rameswami Pillai Avargal, M.B.C.M., Civil Assistant Surgeon, attached to Cholera Party "P" is granted leave on average pay for six weeks from 28th June 1922 and on half average pay for six months from 9th August 1922, in continuation of privilege leave for six months from 28th December 1921, already granted to him.

Service period.—M.R.Ry. S. Kumaraswami Pillai Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on the expiry of leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. S. Somasundara Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon.

M.R.Ry. T. S Somasundara Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at the Local Fund Hospital, Tenkasi, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Ramnad, for Local Fund Hospital, Rameswaram.

Madras, 22nd September 1922.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. B. Rama Bayi Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on the expiry of leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, North Arcot, for the Local Fund Hospital, Wandiwash.

M.R.Ry. D. Ramakrishnayya Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on termination of special duty at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is posted to Government Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore, on reserve duty until further orders.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 23rd September 1922.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTIFICATION.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has under section 30 (1) of Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 (India) cancelled the registration of the Vriddhachalam Co-operative Purchase Society, Ltd., No. 2964, in the Vriddhachalam taluk of the South Arcot district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Cuddalore, to be liquidator under section 42 (1) of the same Act. This order shall take effect on the expiry of two months from the date, viz., 11th September 1922.

J. GRAY,
Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Madras, 11th September 1922.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of silver coins of the value of Rs. 65 as detailed below was found in December 1921 by a girl of 10 years named Gora, daughter of Sunnadhora Pradhani, while digging for clay in the vacant house-site of her father at Malkanagiri in the Malkanagiri taluk of the Vizagapatam district:—

	Value. Rs.
Sixty-five silver coins with Urdu inscriptions weighing 65 tolas	65

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Agency Commissioner, Waltair, at his office in Waltair on 26th February 1923 in view to the matter being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Agency Commissioner's Office,
3rd August 1922.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Agency Commissioner.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that treasure noted below was found by (1) Pollam Subbadu, (2) Tadaki Nagadu, (3) Andugara Lakshmayya, (4) Tirumala Venkataswami, (5) Korsla Venkadu, (6) Addanki Anjayya, (7) Potla Pantadu and (8) Katta Gangadu, while digging pati earth in dry field S No. 127 of Rachapatnam belonging to one Kamireni Subbayya of Varshapatnam of Kaikalur taluk:—

Number and description.	Value. Rs. A. P.
Forty-three gold coins bearing Deva Nagari letters, each weighing about 10½ chinnams at Rs. 6-8-0 per coin.	274 8 0
One Pradhanapu Vungaram weighing 24½ chinnams at As. 10 per chinnam.	15 0 0
One Pradhanapu Vungaram weighing 16½ chinnams at As. 10 a chinnam...	10 0 0
One nose or ear screw weighing 4½ chinnams at As. 10 a chinnam ..	3 0 0
One gold round piece weighing 4½ chinnams at As. 10 per chinnam ..	3 0 0
Total ..	310 8 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector or Kistna at his office in Chilakalapudi at 11 a.m. on the 14th November 1922, when the matter will be enquired into and determined according to law.

Kistna Collector's Office,
31st May 1922.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th August 1922, a treasure consisting of eleven ancient gold coins valued at Rs. 30 approximately, were found in the backyard wall of the house belonging to Kandaswami Mudali and Subhapathi Mudali in Kooloothur village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Vellore on the 12th day of February 1923 for the purpose of enquiry and determination.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
12th September 1922.

T. H. HILL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on 6th January 1922 the undermentioned treasure was found in S. No. 41/3 of 94 Tiruvenamangalam village of Papanasam taluk:—

Description of articles.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pradosha Nayakar with amman (copper)	23	1	0
2. Brass Saravilakku (string of four lights with a thick iron rod passing through.	5	7	0
3. A broken light of the above			
4. Brass vessel	1	15	6
5. Brass arukkuchatti	0	5	0
6. Brass tripod stand (broken)	0	4	0
Total ..	31	1	6

2. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Monday the 2nd October 1922, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
21st April 1922.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

INDIGO CROP OF 1921-1922—FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1920-1921, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 51 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India.]

1. The area sown with indigo in the Madras Presidency up to the end of August 1922 is estimated at 102,500 acres as against 114,500 acres last year, a decrease of about 10 per cent.

2. The area in Cuddapah has increased by 50 per cent owing to good rains in June. There has been a decrease in all the other main tracts owing to want of good sowing rains and to the gradual decline in exports, as a result of the increasing competition of synthetic dyes. The price of indigo between December and March was less than in the corresponding period of last year.

3. The crop suffered from draught in most places and yields below normal are reported. There is no reliable information as to the percentage of the crop actually manufactured into dye. But if the whole crop were manufactured into dye, the possible yield would be about 1,180 tons.

4. Figures by districts are given below:

(Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 00 being omitted.)

District and group (1)	Estimate of area sown to indigo up to the end of August 1921. (2)	1922. (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of the area in column (3) as compared with the area in column (2) (4)
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Vizagapatam	1,0	0	— 1
Godavari	Nil.	3	+ 3
Kistna	11,0	8,0	— 3,0
Guntur	33,0	27,0	— 6,0
Total Circars ..	45,0	33,2	— 11,8
Kurnool	7,5	6,5	— 1,0
Bellary	2	2	Nil.
Anantapur	1,0	1	— 0
Cuddapah	8,0	12,0	+ 4,0
Total Deccan ..	18,5	19,0	+ 2,1
Nellore	17,0	7	— 1
Chingleput	4,5	6,5	+ 1,0
South Arcot	17,0	13,0	— 4,0
Total Carnatic ..	38,5	26,7	— 3,8
Chittoor	7 0	6,5	— 5
North Arcot	3,5	5,3	+ 3
Salem	1,3	1,7	+ 7
Trichinopoly	1	2	+ 1
Total Central ..	13,1	15,7	+ 8
Tanjore	1	Nil.	— 1
Grand total ..	114,5	102,5	— 11,9

Madras, 15th September 1922.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 16th September 1922.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 28th January 1922 to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from 1st February to July 1922 (vide item (14) of the Madras Presidency from February to July 1922 (vide same statement).	Exports by sea from the Madras Presidency from 1st February to July 1922 (vide same statement).	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus columns (13).
(1)	(2) Received at mills (a)	(3) Net exports by sea.	(4) Received at mills (b)	(5) Net exports by sea (c).	(6) Total.	(7) Received at mills.	(8) Net exports by sea.	(9) Received at mills.	(10) Net exports by sea.	(11) Total.	(14)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelties ..	504	442	381	950	3,065	30,481	61,941	46,697	1,01,805	1,55,554			
Salems ..	63		240			6,740		5,477					
Cambodia ..	7,043		1,038			30,669		26,254					
Northerns and Westerns.	147		258			16,072		18,324					
Coconadas ..	1	3,186	Nil	1,479	1,048	- 859	26,811	213	81,110	60,246			
Outside sales	221		284			7,851		10,501					
Total ..	1,709	3,629	2,206	2,429	4,715	97,948	1,28,492	1,14,466	182 891	248,800	30,615 (c)	19,913 (c)	207,401

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by 18 mills.

(b) Returns have been supplied in the current week by 11 mills.

(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras, 412; Coconada, Nil; Tuticorin, 925.

(d) Exports to (1) Bombay 23,014, (2) Pondicherry, 5,687; (3) Bengal, including Calcutta, 899; (4) Mysore, 9,076; (5) Central Provinces and Berar, 584.

(e) Imports to (1) Bombay 4,663; (2) Hyderabad, 12,231 and (3) Mysore 2,057.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 16th September 1922.

[*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.]

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Difference + addition or — reduction (10) minus (5).
	Number pressed in week ending 17th September 1921.	Number pressed from 30th January to 17th September 1921.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 30th January to 17th Sep 1921.	Total cotton accounted for from 30th January to 17th September 1921	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 28th January 1922 to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 28th January 1922 to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 28th January 1922 to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelties	2,267	122,688	6,240	128,728	913	126,811	8,707	135,518	142,690
Salems	Nil	1,570	1, 81	3,551	200	672	2,310	3,182	18,100
Cambodia	2,186	86,794	6,324	93,017	1,833	71,993	4,810	76,803	91,000
Northerns and Westerns	783	80,310	Nil.	80,310	1,304	77,833	Nil	77,833	61,700
Coconadas	789	24,223	850	24,611	178	18,631	178	18,809	24,750
Total ..	6,013	312,985	14,766	331,772	6,126	296,381	16,124	312,313	31[illegible]

R. D ANSTEAD,
Offg. Director of Agriculture

Madras, 23rd September 1922.

II-2

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 23rd September 1923.

[S = Seizures ; D = Deaths.]

		Anantapur	Bellary	Chingleput	Chittoor	Cuddapah	Coimbatore	Cuddalore	Ganjam	Godavari	Guntur	Kistna	Kurnool	Madras City	Madura	Malabar	Nellore	Nilgiris, The	North Arcot	Ramnad	Salem	South Arcot	South Kanara	Tanjore	Tinnevelly	Trichinopoly	Vizagapatam	Vizianagram	Cocanada State	Pudukkottai State	Total.
First period (August 1896 to June 1898).	S	776	332																												2,766
	D	164	377																												2,049
Second period (July 1898 to June 1899).	S		176																												7,419
	D		67																												4,116
Third period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S																														3,866
	D																														1,875
Fourth period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S	22	6,000				11						170																		17,451
	D	22	5,000				11						165																		14,000
Fifth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	146	6,000				718						1,000																		18,511
	D	139	5,000				699						1,000																		15,418
Sixth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	1,272	9,000				8,297						1,000																		19,569
	D	1,005	8,000				8,179						1,000																		16,179
Seventh period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	2,731	10,571				9,478						1,000																		23,780
	D	1,544	9,500				9,112						1,000																		20,156
Eighth period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	7	9,000				817						1,000																		11,824
	D	7	8,500				744						1,000																		10,251
Ninth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	14	906																												920
	D	7	873																												880
Tenth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	842	2,700				800																								4,342
	D	179	2,361				165																								2,705
Eleventh period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	34	810				2,234																								3,078
	D	30	587				1,500																								2,117
Twelfth period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	3	2				4,731																								4,736
	D	3	2				3,473																								3,478
Thirteenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S	10	1,199				9,001																								10,210
	D	10	812				5,438																								6,260
Fourteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	466	10,007				9,005																								19,478
	D	355	10,189				7,236																								17,780
Fifteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	207	150				1,709																								2,066
	D	202	200				1,614																								2,016
Sixteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	10	967				3,733																								4,710
	D	8	1,021				3,000																								4,029
Seventeenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	455	1,230				4,057																								5,742
	D	303	1,310				3,000																								4,613
Eighteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	304	1,304				3,000																								4,304
	D	208	1,107				2,000																								3,315
Nineteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	418	2,307				3,000																								5,725
	D	252	1,984				2,000																								4,236
Twentieth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	3,614	13,474				8,700																								25,788
	D	2,000	8,482				5,000																								15,482
Twenty-first period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	897	3,961				3,000																								7,858
	D	396	3,000				2,000																								5,396
Twenty-second period (July 1918 to June 1919).	S	257	2,303				2,000																								4,560
	D	187	1,439				1,500																								3,126
Twenty-third period (July 1919 to June 1920).	S	104	5,310				2,000																								7,414
	D	95	1,905				1,000																								2,900
Twenty-fourth period (July 1920 to June 1921).	S	1	850				1,000																								1,851
	D		840				1,000																								1,840
Twenty-fifth period (July 1921 to 23rd September 1923).	S	116	1,000				1,000																								2,116
	D	114	970				481																								1,565
Grand Total—	S	9,293	88,279	137	106	1,077	1,100	66	45	1,123	80	5,961	338	3,111	1,784	16	2,978	3,000	2,000	14,765	638	6,310	230	43	618	863	601	11	111	3	1	264,000
	D	10,183	80,167	95	849	36,907	809	34	33	784	34	5,158	306	13,139	1,784	13	3,001	2,993	1,997	12,206	505	6,201	193	38	563	845	495	10	109	2	1	208,139

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 23rd September 1922 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and para.	Reported during the week ending 9th September 1922.						Reported during the week ending 16th September 1922.						Reported during the week ending 23rd September 1922.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Villupuram town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	22	19	22	19	15	15	15	14	15	14	—	—	20	11	20	11
Bellary town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospet town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	—	—	10	6	10	6
Kanara State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	69	68	69	68	—	—	25	15	25	15	3	3	29	21	32	24
Coimbatore town	—	—	20	11	20	11	—	—	10	7	10	7	—	—	23	16	23	16
Erode town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollachi town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	6	1	6	1	—	—	6	1	6	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palni town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periyakulam town	—	—	23	19	23	19	—	—	45	31	45	31	—	—	23	21	23	21
Malabar district	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut town	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	14	6	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coonoor town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ootacamund town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virapandi town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	68	75	168	75	—	—	69	47	55	47	—	—	38	30	38	30
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karur town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0	2	344	183	358	198	1	1	224	137	254	138	3	3	207	138	230	138

Madras, 25th September 1922.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 20th day of November next assizing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence as the above Seizure or in any wise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

High Court House, Madras,
25th September 1922.

M. C. T. MUTHAYYA CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The High Court has made the following amendments of the Appellate Side Rules, 1905, and publishes them for the information of the public. They shall come into force immediately.

In the table of rates in Rule 90 (1) *substitute* 0-8-0 *for* 0-8-0 occurring against the words "Papers printed for opposite party, per printed page."

(Signed) W. S. SCHWABE, *Chief Justice.*
" F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
" C. G. SPENCER,
" V. M. COUTTS TROTTER,
" C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI,
" G. KRISHNAN,
" V. RAMESAM,
" M. D. UMFREVILLE,
" M. VENKATASUBBA RAO,
" E. H. WALLACE,
} *Judges.*

High Court, Madras,
1st September 1922.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following amendment and addition to the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the said amendment and addition as well as any objections or suggestions relating thereto which may be received from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 24th day of October 1922, viz:—

Renumber the existing *rule* 16 in Order XXVI as *rule* 16 (1) and *insert* the following as *sub-rule* (2):—

"(2) Before executing and returning any commissions issued by foreign courts under the provisions of section 78, the Court or the Commissioner required to execute the commission may levy such fee as the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf in addition to the fees prescribed for the issue of summons to witnesses and for expenses of such witnesses under rule 3 of Order XVI."

High Court, Madras,
11th September 1922.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1922.

Candidates for the existing Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 28th October 1922, as follows:—

1922.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 28th October	.. Practice and Procedure (Civil)	.. Procedure (Criminal).

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 28th October 1922:—

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902
(ii) Do. do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1908.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil their work by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court, Madras,
15th September 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the first grade under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Law College Hall, Madras, on Monday, the 23rd October 1922 and the three following days.

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time table given below :—

1922.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Monday, the 23rd October ..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Tuesday, the 24th " ..	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts.
Wednesday, the 25th " ..	Indian Penal Code ..	Law of Torts and Easements.
Thursday, the 26th " ..	Hindu Law	....

High Court, Madras,
15th September 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Acting Secretary Pleadership Examination Board.

NOTICE.

ORIGINAL PETITION No. 68 OF 1922 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GANJAM.

Jami Hanumantha Rao, residing at Dabbapadu within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Chicacole .. .. .. *Petitioner*

(1) Vellanki Tirupatamma Garu, residing at Dabbapadu, (2) Dharmapuri Jagi Rao and (3) Dharmapuri Vasudeva Rao, respondents (2) and (3) residing at Chicacole .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied for grant of probate of a will, dated the 4th day of June 1920, of the late Arutla Narasamma Garu, who died on the evening of 4th June 1920 at Dabbapadu, Ganjam district, and that the said application stands posted to the 10th day of October 1922 for hearing and that all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased may come and see the said proceeding.

H. D. C. REILLY,
District Judge.

Ganjam, 21st September 1922.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 34 OF 1919 (I.A. No. 390 OF 1922) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODAVARI.

Chikkam Swamy .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Tikkireddi Subbarayudu and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has by petition dated 12th July 1922, applied to this court, under section 41 of Act V of 1920, for granting an absolute order of discharge and that the 23rd day of October 1922 is fixed for the consideration thereof. Any creditor of the aforesaid insolvent wishing to oppose the same may appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 23rd day of October 1922.

No. 17 OF 1921 (I.A. No. 391 OF 1922) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODAVARI.

Alalidi Sattireddi .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Tammana Paramayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has by petition dated 8th July 1922, applied to this court, under section 41 of Act V of 1920, for granting an absolute order of discharge and that the 23rd day of October 1922 is fixed for the consideration thereof. Any creditor of the aforesaid insolvent wishing to oppose the same may appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 23rd day of October 1922.

T. S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 22nd September 1922.

No. 34 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KISTNA.

Tadikonda Bhadramma .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Tadikonda Pervatam Ayyavu of Gudivada .. .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 39 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed respondent Tadikonda Pervatam Ayyavu of Gudivada was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 1st day of September 1922; he was ordered to apply for discharge within one and a half years; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

P. C. LOBO,
District Judge.

Masulipatam, 18th September 1922.

No. 13 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Ennur Pedda Venkata Reddi of Midthur .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act of V 1920 that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this court by order dated the 13th September 1922, that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Insolvency Rules. The insolvent should apply for discharge within one year.

No. 29 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Nayakanti Subbayya of Pyapali .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this court by order dated the 12th September 1922, that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Insolvency Rules. The insolvent should apply for discharge within one year.

J. C. H. FOWLER,
District Judge.

Kurnool, 13th September 1922.

No. 26 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad at Madura.

M. R. M. V. L. Firm doing business at South Masi street, Madura, through one of its partners, M. R. M. V. L. Chockalingam Chetti .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Pena. Rins. Arn. Kudir Meera Marakayar, residing at Selayur, Elayangudi taluk, Ramnad district .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that, under sections 9 (1) and 18 (2) of Act V of 1920, the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this court that the respondent be adjudged insolvent and the petition is posted to 13th October 1922 for hearing.

No. 27 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad at Madura.

S. R. M. Krishna Bagavathar and Brothers, through partner Krishna Bagavathar, residing at Kombakonam, and four others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*

Seenivasra. R. M. Lakshminarayana Bagavathar and Krishnammachari, sons of Ramayya Bagavathar, at Paramakudi .. .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under sections 6 and 9 of Act V of 1920, the aforesaid petitioners have applied to this court that the respondents be adjudged insolvents and the petition is posted to 28th September 1922 for hearing.

No. 31 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad at Madura.

Messrs. M. P. Venkatachalapathi Ayyar and Balakrishna Ayyar & Co., through one of its partners M. P. Venkatachalapathi Ayyar and others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*

N. K. O. V. R. Viraballan Chetti, son of Uthaan Nallayan Chetti, at Aruppukottai, Pallimadam taluk, Ramnad district, and two others .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under sections 11 to 13 of Act V of 1920, the aforesaid petitioners have applied to this court that the respondents be adjudged insolvents and the petition is posted to 10th October 1922 for hearing.

C.M.P. No. 234 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad at Madura.

N. Al. N. Kasinathan Chetti alias Arunachallam Chetti, son of Nathiyappa Chetti, at Devakottai, Ramnad district .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*

Ramakrishna Rao, son of Sitharaman, hotel keeper, Devakottai and nine others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under sections 5 and 41 of Act V of 1920, the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this court for discharge and the petition is posted to 13th October 1922 for hearing.

R. GOPALA RAO,
Acting District Judge.

Madura, 13th September 1922.

No. 1 of 1922 (I.A. No. 319 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Madathil Unnan Kunhi of Cannanore amsom and Chirakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*

Koramboth Ammad and nine others of Valapattanam town and Chirakkal taluk .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the aforesaid petitioner (insolvent) has applied to this court for an order of discharge and that his petition has been posted to 5th October 1922 for hearing.

V. P. ROW,
District Judge.

Tellicherry, 13th September 1922

No. 19 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Venkatarama Chetti, Kadakrishna Chetti and Yelkayya Chetti, sons of Yellayya Chetti at Krishnagiri. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Manikkam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petition stands posted to the 23rd day of October 1922 for hearing.

No. 14 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Kutti Mudali, son of Sadayappa Mudali at Pandamangalam, Paramatthi division .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner has applied to this court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition stands posted to the 4th day of November 1922 for hearing.

R. H. COURTENAY,
District Judge.

Salem, 19th September 1922.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Grandhi Shroff, son of Jagannadham, Vysya, trader of Anakapalle .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed Grandhi Shroff has been adjudged insolvent by this court on 31st August 1922. Six months' time is granted within which to apply for discharge.

No. 2 of 1921 (I.A. 204 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Kalluru Lingayya, son of Atchanna, Vysya, residing at Vizagapatam .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to this court for an order of discharge and the said application stands posted to 28th October 1922 for hearing objections.

No. 3 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Beddu Garudasu, son of Venkanna, Vysya, trader of Vizianagram .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (1) of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has filed an application praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 17th October 1922 for hearing objections.

C. G. MACKAY,
District Judge.

Vizagapatam, 19th September 1922.

No. 9 of 1922 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tellicherry.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 7th July 1922, adjudging Mekkatt Illath Sambhu Embrandiry, under I.P. No. 3 of 1922, was annulled by this court on the 19th September 1922 under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1920 on failure to apply for discharge within the period prescribed.

U. GOVINDAN NAYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Tellicherry, 22nd September 1922.

No. 2 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Aska.

Kusa Podhano residing at Jhitikabadi, hamlet of Dakkarabadi in Baguda Mutta of Goomsur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Budamkayala Lingaraju Patro residing at Sollandi of Goomsur taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court under sections 10 and 11 of Act 5 of 1920 that he may be adjudged insolvent and his petition stands posted to 4th November 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

V. V. SUBBA RAO,
District Munsif.

Aska, 19th September 1922.

No. 8 of 1921 (No. 34 of 1921 on the file of the Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad) in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

Muthadayar Servai .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Annamalai Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, that the aforesaid insolvent has applied to this court for an order for discharge and that his petition has been posted to 10th November 1922 for hearing.

L. S. PARTHASARATHI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Sivaganga, 19th September 1922.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Madhava Bhanj Santho .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sri Sri Sri Ramachandra Mardaraju Deo .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that under Act of V 1920 the above petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent on 30th June 1923, and that he has been directed to apply for discharge within six months.

No. 1 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Yegalla Appanna, son of Venku Nayudu of Patha Tekkali in
Tekkali taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Zamindar of Nandigam and three others.. .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under Act V of 1920 the above petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 30th June 1922. Time for discharge six months.

No. 3 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Pasari Ramalingam, son of Allamayya, residing at Kusamala in
Paglakimedi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Behara Lakshminarayana Patnaida and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under Act V of 1920, the above petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this court on 12th September 1922 and that he has been directed to apply for discharge in six months time and that any creditor may prove his claim before Mr. P. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu, pleader of this court, who is appointed Receiver to dispose of his assets.

No. 4 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Bellajee Gavarayya, son of Lingaraju, Goldsmith of Bankili in Baruva
taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bandaru Kamaraju, being minor by his next friend and mother
Nanamma .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 23rd October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this court and do so.

B. AVADHANARAYANA NAYUDU,
District Munsif

Sompeta, 13th September 1922.

No. 6 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srivaikuntam

Valukara Kudumban .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kumar Mubi-ud-din and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (3) of Act V of 1920 that Valukara Kudumban, son of Sivasuriya Kudumban, residing at Palayapatcheri attached to Parayur, Tirachendur taluk, Tinnevelly district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application stands posted to 16th October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

No. 7 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srivaikuntam.

Manthiram Achari .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. A. Nainar Nadar and twenty-eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that Mandiram Achari, son of P. Palaveram Achari, residing at Arumuganeri, Tirachendur taluk, Tinnevelly district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application stands posted to 19th October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

K. C. GOPALA DESIKAN,
District Munsif

Srivaikuntam, 7th September 1922.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvanam.

Gopala Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Seshachala Mudali and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 44 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of the Official Receiver, South Arcot, dated 3rd November 1920, adjudging the petitioner as an insolvent in insolvency petition No. 98 of 1920, on his file has been annulled as per order of this court, dated 30th August 1922.

A. RAMANATHAN,
District Munsif.

Tiruvanam, 16th September 1922.

No. 1 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirur

Thammil Pattinharan Nalakath Tharakutty of Tanoor Nagaram,
Ponnani taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Chantam Veetil Pathaya Ottayil Ahammad and nine others .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed by the abovenamed petitioner praying that he may be adjudged insolvent and that the said application stands posted to 13th October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may do so on the said date.

M. NARASINGA RAO,
District Munsif.

Tirur, 15th September 1922.

No. 49 of 1918 (No. 5 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Akkuna Nayudu, son of Kottapati Munuswami Nayudu, residing in Nethakovilthippad, hamlet of Puzhalur, Tiruvallur taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Janammall Sowcar, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 34 of Act V of 1920 the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 14th October 1922, failing which a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 50 of 1918 (No. 14 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Sanjivi Pillai, son of Lakshmana Pillai, residing in No. 9, Naraingarayar street, Big Conjeeveram .. .. *Petitioner.*
C. S. Krishnaswami Sastri, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 34 of Act V of 1920 the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 19th October 1922, failing which a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 47 of 1919 (No. 13 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Singara Mudaliyar, son of Shanmuga Mudaliyar, residing in Polal village, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 34 of Act V of 1920 the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 16th October 1922, failing which a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 59 of 1921 (No. 19 of 1921 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

P. Chidambara Chettiyar, son of Kandaswami Chettiyar, residing in Chetti street, Chinglepat .. .. *Petitioner.*
Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 30 of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 9th September 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 1st December 1922 after 1st November 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 70 of 1921 (No. 27 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

T. Mohanaranga Chettiyar, son of Thandavaraya Chettiyar, residing in Pabat lane street, Pallavaram, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duraiswami Nayudu, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 8th September 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 22nd December 1922 and after 1st December 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 18 of 1922 (No. 9 of 1922 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Narasimha Battacharier, son of Parthasarathi Battacharier, residing at Perumal Koil street, Chinglepat .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Sunlal Sowcar, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 30 of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 24th August 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 30th November 1922 after 1st November 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 14 of 1922 (No. 3 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

M. Kuppuswami Asari, son of Parthasarathi Asari, residing in Mangadu village, Saperumbudur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jayantharaj Sowcar, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 30 of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 8th September 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 22nd December 1922 after 1st December 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 23 of 1922 (No. 11 of 1922 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Rama Reddiyar, son of Perumal Reddiyar, residing in Kodur village, Maduranthakam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srinivasa Varadachariyar, etc .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 30 of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 6th September 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 30th November 1922 and after 1st November 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 28 of 1922 (No. 7 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Baksha Sahib, son of Jameil Sahib, residing in Navatheyathi, St. Thomas Mount, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. R. Srinivasachari, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 20th October 1922 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 24 of 1922 (No. 8 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

V. Kandaswami Chetti, son of Viraswami Chetti, K. Nagalinga Chetti, son of Kandaswami Chetti, residing in Parayambattu village, Sriperumbudur taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Perakasa Sundara Mudali, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 30 of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated insolvents on 22nd August 1922. The petitioners have been directed to apply for their discharge before 21st December 1922, after 1st December 1922. All their creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 25 of 1922 (No. 6 of 1922 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Venkatadri Ayyar, son of Venkatarama Ayyar, residing in No. 95, Rajavathi, Big Conjeevaram .. .. *Petitioner*
N. Murugappa Chetti, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 13th October 1922 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 43 of 1922 (No. 11 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

C. V. Sundararama Ayyar, son of Parasurama Ayyar, residing in Mambalam village, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner*
Bompathi Jagannatha Raja, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 9th October 1922 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 49 of 1922 (No. 8 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

M. Srinivasa Rao, son of Raghava Ayya, residing at Kavanoor Pudacheri, Uttramelur division .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arumugha Thambiran, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 30th October 1922 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chingleput, 16th September 1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3).

Whereas from the fact that communications addressed to the Maharashtra Stores, Limited, at its registered office remain unanswered, it appears that the said company is not carrying on business or in operation. Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

M. MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 16th September 1922

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register number.	Number of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
H. 100 (1922-23) ..	S.E. 33—75303	Rs. 100	Nalladdi Subbayya, cultivator, Chinakaparam, Akidu Post, Kistna district.

Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency,
Fort St. George, 8th September 1922.

S. V. AIYAR,
Currency Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub-section (2) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of 1897 of S. No. 5/4 of the village of Anumanchipalli in the Nandigama taluk of the Kistna district.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 13th September 1922.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the wages noted below due to labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government.

Opening the bar and dredging operations in Nagapatam Port

Month and period to which the arrears relate.	Name	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
N.M. Roll for 8th to 8th February 1922 ..	Kitario ..	2	10	0
N.M. Roll for 8th to 15th do. ..	Do ..	0	14	0
N.M. Roll for 16th to 28th do. ..	Gnanamuthu ..	2	14	0
N.M. Roll for 1st to 10th March 1922 ..	Soosai Valu ..	0	14	0
		6	4	0

Borings at Tuticorin

N.M. Roll for 1st to 4th February 1923 ..	Michael ..	3	8	0

Repairs to Dredger 'Coromandel'.

N.M. Roll for 18th to 31st March 1922 ..	Beera Bangari ..	5	8	0
	Busakala Ramadu ..	5	8	0
N.M. Roll for 1st to 15th April 1922 ..	Beera Bangari ..	0	12	0
	Busakala Ramadu ..	0	12	0
		11	8	0

E. STEVENSON,
Executive Engineer, East Coast Harbour Division.

Tuticorin, 14th September 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts noted below being wages due to workpeople noted against each are outstanding in the accounts of this division (Drainage Works) since April 1921 and if these are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice by the parties concerned in person, they will be credited to Revenue.

MADURA DRAINAGE DIVISION—SUBDIVISION DRAINAGE

Arrears of wages due to workpeople from 1st April 1921 to 24th June 1922.

Month and period to which the arrears relate. (1)	C. R. W. Number. (2)	Serial number as per N.M.R. (3)	Name. (4)	Amount due. (5)	Remarks. (6)
			Block IV Section.	Rs. a. p.	
1st to 9th July 1921 ..	92/7-1921 ..	28-M ..	Ramasami	0 8 1	
			Block I Section		
1st to 8th April 1921 ..	33/5-1921 ..	22 men ..	Muhudin Pillai ..	0 5 0	Block I sewer.
16th to 30th April 1921.	97/5-1921 ..	7 boy ..	Muthukarappa Kudumban	0 15 0	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	20 child ..	Hookan	0 8 0	
Do.	Do. ..	14 women ..	K. Thangammal ..	0 6 0	
2nd to 7th May 1921 ..	111/5-1921 ..	1-B ..	Karuppayya	0 4 0	Block I sewer.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10-B ..	Peeyari	1 4 0	
9th to 14th May 1921 ..	18/6-1921 ..	9-Q ..	K. Mariayya	0 6 0	Block I sewer.
11th to 18th Oct. 1921 ..	4/11-1921 ..	24-C ..	Chinna Pillai	0 10 0	
26th to 31st Dec. 1921..	56/1-1922 ..	21-B ..	Ayyappan	0 8 0	Small conduit C sewer.
26th to 31st March 1922	69/4-1922 ..	6-M ..	Muthayya (Kariyalli) ..	2 8 0	
27th to 31st March 1922	50/4-1922 ..	31-M ..	Do. ..	0 10 0	M F S
1st to 8th April 1922 ..	90/4-1922 ..	41-M ..	Do. ..	0 15 0	Block I sewer.
Do. ..	104/4-1922 ..	3-M ..	Do. ..	3 2 0	Do.
Do. ..	132/4-1922 ..	2-M ..	Alamelu (Kariyalli) ..	4 6 0	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 child ..	C. Muthammal ..	2 4 0	
1st to 6th May 1922 ..	163/5-1922 ..	4 M ..	Kandiaswami	3 6 0	Block I sewer.
8th to 20th May 1922 ..	30/5-1922 ..	4-M ..	Do.	1 11 0	Do
20th May 1922 to 3rd June 1922	30/5-1922 ..	14-M ..	Chinnamuthu	2 13 0	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	15-M ..	Chinnaiyenan	2 12 0	
			Total ..	30 8 0	

Madura, 17th September 1922.

C. G. BARBER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division

Notice is hereby given that the following amount due to labourers has been outstanding in the books of this office from 17th December 1921 and these amounts will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

NAME OF WORK—ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE, KOTI.

Month and period to which the arrear relates.	Serial number as per N.M. roll.	Name.	Father's name.	Amount due.
17th December 1921 to 12th January 1922 ..	9	Manikka ..	David ..	Rs. a. p. 2 13 0

Ootacamund, 4th September 1922.

NOTICES.

The Nilgiri division, Public Works Department, is to be abolished from 1st October 1922 and a subdivision (Nilgiri subdivision) attached to Coimbatore division, Coimbatore, will be formed with effect from that date. All correspondence intended for the Executive Engineer which cannot reach him by 20th September 1922 may therefore be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division, Coimbatore.

Ootacamund, 13th September 1922

F. W. IRELAND,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

The public are hereby informed that the inspection bungalow at Pandavakkam has been recently handed over to the Public Works Department and at present has no furniture in it.

Madras, 22nd September 1922

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

In accordance with the orders contained in the Superintending Engineer, II Circle's Memorandum No. 298 (1) W., dated 20th June 1922, the headquarters of the Western subdivision of the Godavari Western division were transferred from Bhore to Tanuku with effect from the 23rd July 1922. All communications for the officer in charge of Western subdivision, Godavari Western division should in future be addressed to Tanuku, Kistna district.

Chittipet, 19th September 1922. A. G. G. BARCLAY,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS

No. 73 of 1922.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ENTRANCE TO COCHIN HARBOUR.

[*Reference.*—This office Notice to Mariners No. 70 of 1922.]

It is hereby notified that the Bar, Spit and Quarantine Buoys referred to at the Cochin port have been replaced in position on the 15th September 1922.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th September 1922.

No. 74 of 1922.

The following telegram, dated 19th September 1922, received from the Master, S S. "Dagra," is published for information:—

"1198. G.T. Passed large tree roots projecting about six feet above water in 1850 0454."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
20th September 1922.

No. 75 of 1922.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
22nd September 1922. F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

APPROACHES TO RANGOON.

Alteration in lighting

On or about the 10th October 1922 the China Baker light-vessel will be removed from its present position in latitude 16° 04'N longitude 96° 10½' E with China Baker Lighthouse bearing North (true) and will be replaced by a light-vessel showing a fixed white light visible 12 miles.

Day marks will be the same as those of the present light-vessel.

A further notice will be issued when the change has been carried out.

Charts affected.—Admiralty Nos. 70, 823, 830 and 833.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal, Pilot 1910, page 452.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

Rangoon, 12th September 1922.

No. 76 of 1922.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 54.

APPROACHES TO RANGOON.

Alteration in lighting.

On or about the 1st October 1922, the Spit light-vessel will be removed from its present position in latitude 16° 23' N longitude 96° 24'E and will be replaced by a Native Boat painted red, with lower masts only with the word "Spit" painted in white letters on both sides, showing fixed white light, visible 10 miles.

A further notice will be issued when the change has been carried out.

Charts affected.—Admiralty Nos. 70, 823, 830 and 833

Publication.—Bay of Bengal, Pilot, 1910, page 452.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

A. ST. C. BOWDEN, Captain, R.I.M.,
Rangoon, 13th September 1922. *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 17TH TO THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1922.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from	Berth occupied.
1922.						
Sep. 17	S.S. "Nanda"	4,961	B	S. H. Maylon	Middlesbrough.	No. 3.
" 18	S.S. "Ellenga"	2,558	B	H. Chidley	Rangoon	South quay and No. 3.
" 19	S.S. "Umkuri"	1,285	B	E. W. Barnes	Purbeck	Slave of No. 1.
" 19	S.S. "Tean"	3,428	B	E. De. G. Diamond	Singapore	South quay and No. 3.
" 22	S.S. "Brechfield"	3,660	B	G. T. Fossani	Antwerp	No. 3.
" 22	S.S. "Mackerk"	4,386	D	C. J. De Kuy	Calcutta	West quay No. 2.
" 22	S.S. "Halanda"	4,027	B	G. W. Sharpe	London	No. 3.
" 22	S.S. "Dogra"	3,231	B	G. P. Robb	Calcutta	West quay No. 2.
" 23	S.S. "City of Durban"	3,847	B	E. Dalton	Do.	West quay No. III.
" 23	S.S. "Clan Macnab"	2,456	B	H. B. Spencer	Chittagong.	West quay No. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1922.						
Sep. 17	S.S. "Tanfield"	2,778	B	R. R. Pettinger	Calcutta	East quay and No. 7.
" 17	S.S. "Clan Chattan"	2,630	B	A. R. Cowie	London	West quay No. 3.
" 18	S.S. "Wanwala"	1,343	B	J. N. Day	Rangoon	No. 6.
" 18	S.S. "Kelchenlels"	3,256	G	F. Eggert	Calcutta	No. 2.
" 19	S.S. "Nanda"	4,011	B	S. H. Maples	Do.	No. 3.
" 19	S.S. "Newby Hall"	2,910	B	J. W. Sandall	Boston	West quay No. 1.
" 21	S.S. "Ellenga"	2,558	B	H. Chidley	Rangoon	South quay and No. 2.
" 23	S.S. "Mackerk"	4,386	D	C. J. De Kuy	Hamburg	West quay No. 2.
" 23	S.S. "Anghan"	3,006	BT	T. Taylor	Bombay	Nos. 10 and 9.

B = British. B.I. = British Indian. D = Dutch. G = German.

Harbour Office, Madras,
25th September 1922.

C. E. CAMPBELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Reports of deserters or absentees without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, dated at Jullundur, this 13th day of September 1922.

Number, rank and name, 6448683, Private J. Spencer; age, 22 years 3 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, fitters' mate; date of enlistment, 26th April 1916; place of enlistment, Hounslow; parish and county in which born, Hammersmith, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 9th September 1922; place of desertion or absence, Jullundur; marks, scar on forehead, moles on abdomen; absentee from unit; under four years' service.

Number, rank and name, 6038923, Private W. Slater; age, 23 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, steam wagon driver; date of enlistment, 17th October 1921; place of enlistment, Hounslow; parish and county in which born, Darlaston, Staffordshire; date of desertion or absence, 9th September 1922; place of desertion or absence, Jullundur; marks, scar right elbow; absentee from unit; under one year's service.

Number, rank and name, 5454681, Private A. Rhodes; age, 18 years 3 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, laundry hand; date of enlistment, 14th June 1921; place of enlistment, Hounslow; parish and county in which born, Acton, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 9th September 1922; place of desertion or absence, Jullundur; marks, oval scar outerside thigh upper third; absentee from unit; under two years' service.

F. J. MITCHELL, Lt. for Major,
Commanding, 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF DIVI DIVI PODS.

Tenders are invited for the sale of about 3 tons of fresh Divi Divi pods collected from the Palar River Side Plantations.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, North Vellore, Vellore, and should be superscribed "Tender for Divi Divi", and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

3. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

4. The offer should be at so much per ton of 2,240 lb.

5. Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on *7th October* 1922.

6 For further particulars please apply to the undersigned or to Range Officer, Vellore Range, Vellore.

Vellore, 6th September 1922.

TENDER FOR THE RIGHT TO COLLECT NUX VOMICA SEEDS.

Tenders are invited for the right to collect nux vomica seeds in reserved forests and unreserved lands in the North Vellore Forest Division.

2. The lease will be from 10th October 1922 to 30th June 1923.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 or a challan of remittance of a similar amount paid into the Imperial Bank of India or any Government Treasury in this district.

4 The District Forest Officer, North Vellore, and the Conservator of Forests, Third Circle, Madras, as the case may be, reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

5. Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Nux Vomica" and should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, North Vellore Division, Vellore, so as to reach him not later than 10th October 1922. Tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on that date.

6. The produce will be sold rangewar (Vellore, Odugathur and Gudiyattam).

7. For other conditions, please see sale notice published in the *North Arcot District Gazette Supplement*, dated 22nd July 1922, or address the undersigned.

ABDUL KARIM,
District Forest Officer, North Vellore.

Vellore, 17th September 1922.

NOTICE OF SALE OF THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE SALT IN CERTAIN PANS OF KATTUPALLE FACTORY, ENNORE CIRCLE.

The public are hereby informed that the right of manufacture of salt under the monopoly system in the undermentioned salt pans of the Kattupalle factory will be sold in auction, by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision at Vayalur on Friday the 29th September 1922 at 12 noon subject to the following conditions.

2. A deposit of Rs. 5 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for another, unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

4. The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid and in case of dispute, his decision shall be final If, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected the selling officer, may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction of the lot again.

5. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner, Central division or Board, who may either accept or reject the final bid at his or its discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. As the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall, at once, if so required, by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 *supra*, will be forfeited and the right to manufacture salt in the pans will be put up to auction again on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner or Board may determine; and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sales of salt pans.

8. On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid after deducting from it the amount of deposits already paid by him. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 *supra* will be forfeited and the right to manufacture salt in the pans will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner or the Board may determine.

9. Resales effected under condition 8 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the difference between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the manner laid down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the salt pans are disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

10. Licence to manufacture salt under the monopoly system will be granted to the successful bidder after he has accepted a lease containing the following special conditions. The prescribed form of the licence and the lease bond may be seen at the office of the Salt Inspector, Ennore Circle at Vayalur—

(a) The pans should be laid out in such manner as the Commissioner may direct and should be worked as directed by Government at the rate of kudimaram common to the factories of the Ennore Circle.

(b) Manufacture should be carried on as directed by the Inspector and the licensee should undertake to comply with all orders regarding the processes of manufacture which the Inspector may issue from time to time and to show due diligence in manufacture.

(c) The successful bidder should accept a lease the form of which may be seen at the Circle office, Veyalur. The term of such lease will be for twenty-one years from 1st December 1922 and the licence granted in such case will be in force only during the continuance of such lease.

(d) The licensee should surrender the pans to Government if required to do so, on notice being given in writing at the close of any manufacturing season.

(e) No compensation will be paid to the licensee when the pans are surrendered under condition (d) supra or when they are resumed or the factory is converted into one for the manufacture of salt for general sale or in the event of the lease referred to in condition (c) being determined before the expiry of the period fixed.

11. The salt pans to be sold consists of six acres in one lot. Any further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Salt, Ennore Circle, at Veyalur.

Madras, 16th September 1922.

NOTICE OF SALE OF THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE SALT IN CERTAIN PANS OF THE VAYALUR FACTORY, ENNORE CIRCLE.

The public are hereby informed that the right of manufacture of salt under the monopoly system in the undermentioned salt pans of the Vayalur factory will be sold in auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs department, Chingleput subdivision, Veyalur, on Friday the 29th September 1922, at 12 noon, subject to the following conditions:—

2. A deposit of Rs. 5 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

4. The selling officer may, for valid reasons, refuse to accept any bid and in case of dispute his decision shall be final. If, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer, may, at his discretion, either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction of the lot again.

5. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, or Board, who may either accept or reject the final bid at his or its discretion. Such formal confirmation will be intimated to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after the auction is complete, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. As the auction proceeds, such successful bidder shall, at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 supra, will be forfeited and the right to manufacture salt in the pans will be put up to auction again on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner or Board may determine; and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sale of salt pans.

8. On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid after deducting from it the amount of deposits already paid by him. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 supra will be forfeited and the right to manufacture salt in the pans will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner or Board may determine.

9. Resales effected under condition 8 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the manner laid down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the salt pans are disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

10. Licences to manufacture salt under the monopoly system will be granted to the successful bidder after he has accepted a lease containing the following special conditions. The prescribed form of the licence and the lease bond may be seen at the office of the Salt Inspector, Ennore Circle, at Veyalur.

(a) The pans should be laid out in such manner as the Commissioner may direct and should be worked as directed by Government at the rate of Kudivaram common to the factories of the Ennore Circle.

(b) Manufacture should be carried on as directed by the Inspector and the licensee should undertake to comply with all orders regarding the processes of manufacture which the Inspector may issue from time to time and to show due diligence in manufacture.

(c) The successful bidder should accept a lease, the form of which may be seen at the Circle office, Veyalur. The term of such lease will be for twenty-one years from 1st December 1922 and the licence granted in such case, will be in force only during the continuance of such lease.

(d) The licensee should surrender the pans to Government if required to do so, on notice being given in writing at the close of any manufacturing season.

(e) No compensation will be paid to the licensee when the pans are surrendered under condition (d) supra or when they are resumed or the factory is converted into one for the manufacture of salt for general sale or in the event of the lease referred to in condition (c) being determined before the expiry of the period fixed.

11. The salt pans to be sold consists of 72 acres and 78 cents in 6 lots of varying extent as detailed below.

Any further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Salt, Ennore Circle, Veyalur.

12. The A.B. cutting will be closed permanently.

List of Pars.

Lot. No.	S. No.	Extent. Acs. Cts.
I ..	987/1	6 60
	988-1	4 12
	988-2	9 63
	989-1	3 26
	989-2	3 38
		14 25
II ..	400	3 93
	399	2 97
	401	3 32
		9 51
III ..	406	3 36
	404	4 20
	402	1 72
		9 19
IV ..	396	2 47
	403	3 88
		9 15
V ..	407	3 91
	408	3 23
	409	2 70
		9 84
VI ..	410	4 97
	411	2 14
		5 91
VII ..	412	4 17
		5 17
VIII ..	413	1 61
	414	4 87
	415	1 39
		7 87

6th September 1922.

SALE OF A MOTOR BOAT.

The public are hereby informed that a motor boat with all materials belonging to it will be sold by auction by the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle, at his office on Monday the 16th October 1922, at 3 p.m. subject to the following conditions :—

2. A deposit of Rs. 25 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

4. The officer holding the auction has power to accept or reject any bid at the time of auction without assigning any cause for doing so.

5. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, who may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion. Such confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after the auction is accepted, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. After the auction is over, the successful bidder shall *at once* make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 *supra* will be forfeited and the motor boat will be put to auction again on the above conditions.

8. On receipt of information of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall *at once* pay the whole amount of his bid in the Madras Depot Salt treasury after deducting from it the amount of deposits paid by him and remove the motor boat within ten days of receipt of intimation by him confirming the sale. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 *supra* will be forfeited and the motor boat resold at his risk.

9. Intending purchasers should apply to the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle (Salt Cottahs), for any further particulars required.

Madras, 16th September 1922.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chingleput subdivision.

LEASE FOR TODDY-DRAWING FROM THE COCONUT TREES IN THE COMPOUND OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

A public auction for the lease of coconut trees in the compound of the General Hospital, Madras, for toddy-drawing for a period of one year, commencing from 1st October 1922, will be held in the office of the Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital on Saturday the 30th September 1922 at 10 a.m. by the Superintendent.

2. Persons who desire to bid at the auction shall deposit Rs. 50 as security in advance.

3. The highest bidder will have the lease reserving however the right of accepting or rejecting the bid to the Superintendent without assigning any reason for his action.

4. The successful bidder shall pay at once half the amount of bid and the remaining half in four monthly instalments commencing from the following November.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders shall, at the close of the auction, be returned to them.

6. The successful bidder shall, within three days of the auction, execute the necessary agreement for the same, failing which the sale will be cancelled and his deposit forfeited. The lease will be resold at his risk.

7. After the execution of the agreement, the deposit made by the successful bidder will either be adjusted towards his due or be refunded to him if necessary.

General Hospital, Madras,
15th September 1922.

W. R. J. SCROGGIE, C.I.E., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent.

II-6

AUCTION SALE OF OIL-ENGINES.

The public are hereby informed that two oil engines of the following descriptions with pipes, foot-valves, bends, four galvanized iron tanks 2' × 2' × 2', three pieces of belting and a few tools will be sold by auction by the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tondiarpet Storehouse, Madras, at his office in Basin Bridge Road on 16th October 1922 at 3 p.m. :—

(1) Hornsby Oil-engine (Clayton), 12" diameter. Horse-power 16. Portable. Lifting capacity 600 gallons per minute.	(2) Hornsby Oil-engine (Clayton) (with Roturbo pump), 12" diameter. Horse-power 10½. Stationary. Lifting capacity 500 gallons per minute

The conditions for the above sale are—

1. A deposit of Rs. 100 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

2. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

3. The officer holding the auction has power to accept or reject any bid at the time of auction without assigning any cause for doing so.

4. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) who may either accept or reject the final bid at his discretion. Such confirmation will tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

5. As soon as possible after the auction is accepted, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

6. After the auction is over, successful bidder shall at once make a further deposit equal to one fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so the deposit made by him under condition (2) *supra* will be forfeited and the oil-engines will be put to auction again on the above conditions.

7. On receipt of information of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall *at once* pay the whole amount of his bid to the Madras Depot Salt treasury after deducting from it the amount of deposits paid by him and remove the oil-engines within ten days of receipt of intimation by him confirming the sale. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions (2) and (7) *supra* will be forfeited and the oil engines resold at his risk.

8. Intending purchasers should apply to the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tondiarpet Storehouse, Madras, for any particulars required.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chingleput Subdivision.

Madras, 17th September 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 80 acres of land in survey No. 1221/A-1 of No. 240 Elavur village, Poonamallee taluk, conveniently situated along the grand trunk road and within half-a-mile of Elavur railway station, suitable for topes or dry cultivations, will be sold in two lots. Upset price each lot Rs. 1,000; deposit Rs. 150. Will be sold by Rao Sahib R. Ghellam Ayyer Avargal, Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, on 1st November 1922 at 3 p.m. at Elavur. Enquiries to be addressed to him.

A. M. A. O. GALLETTI,
Collector of Chingleput.

Saidapet, 2nd September 1922.

GOVERNMENT AUCTION OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below :—

	Approximate quantity.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
	Tons.		
Coorg sandalwood ..	400	Fraserpet ..	24th November 1922.
Madras sandalwood ..	200	Satyamangalam ..	4th December 1922.
Do. ..	185	Tiruppattur ..	7th December 1922.
Do. ..	55	Vellore ..	11th December 1922.

Note.—Fraserpet is 85 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 47 miles by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway. Tiruppattur and Vellore are railway stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under :—

Satyamangalam sale ..	District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore	..	Coimbatore.
Tiruppattur sale ..	Do. West Vellore	..	Tiruppattur.
Vellore sale ..	Do South Vellore	..	Vellore.
Coorg sale	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Division, Coorg.	Direction	Mercara.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V Circle.

Coimbatore, 8th September 1922.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VIII of 1930, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Seven steel sleepers	M. & S.M.	1922 16th September ..	Madras Harbour.
Do.	Do.	18th September ..	
One steel sleeper	Do.	19th September ..	
One bungla teakwood coatings, 7' × 9" × 1½"	SO	Do. ..	
Fifteen flat iron bars	NO	22nd September ..	Opposite to Senate House, Madras.
One teakwood plank, 15' 8" × 14" × 5".	S * B	23rd September ..	

[illegible] 1880-[illegible] 7-[illegible] [illegible] 76-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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REGULATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS. Annas 1 (1 *a.*).

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL. (Nos 105 to 112) 8th July 1922. Pies 8 (6 *p.*).
CORRECTION SLIP TO THE MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL. Vol. I. (Nos 212 to 219) 7th July 1922. Annas 1 (8 *p.*).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Corrected up to 1st September 1922. As 8 (1 *a.*).

FOURTEENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE CIVIL MEDICAL CODE. As. 1-6 (1 *a.*).
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HALF YEARLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY corrected up to 30th June 1922. Royal 8vo. Re. 1 (2 *as.*).

INDEX TO DEBATES IN THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SECOND SESSION, AUGUST 1921 TO MARCH 1922. Vols. II to VII. As. 8 (2 *as.*)

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THE GREY MULLETS OF TUTICORIN, FISHERIES REPORT, No. 3 of 1922. Vol. XV.
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COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound, Vol. II. 1922. Re. 11-8. (As. 12-8).
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES, 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Vol. III. No. 1. As. 6. (1 *a.*).
COUNCIL OF STATE'S DEBATES, 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Vol. III. No. 1. As. 5. (1 *a.*).

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES, 1922-23. Royal 8vo. As. 5-6. (2 *as.*).

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VACANCIES.

WANTED for the East Coast Harbour division, Tuticorin, a Mechanical Foreman on Rs 200—10—250 (increment annual).

2. Only those who have had practical experience in mounting and repairing boilers, pumps and cranes together with knowledge of erection and maintenance of dredging craft—such as small bucket dredgers and grab dredgers—and are capable of preparing estimates and supervising the repairs of such plant need apply to the undersigned with testimonials.

Tuticorin 1st September 1922. R. STEVENSON,
Executive Engineer, East Coast Harbour Division

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahman holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates with a knowledge of Telugu for employment in Krishnagiri, Hosur and Denkanikota sub-registry offices in Salem district. Salary while acting Rs. 22-8-0 with chances of confirmation on Rs. 35 as vacancies occur. Secondary School-Leaving Certificate books and specimens of handwriting in English and Telugu should accompany the applications.

Salem, 5th September 1922. S. PONNUSWAMI PILLAI,
District Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahman School Final candidates who have passed the Typewriting test, elementary grade, for the post of an acting typist on Rs 35—35—1½—50—1—60 in my office. Preference will be given to ex-military men having the necessary qualifications. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th September 1922.

Vellore, 17th September 1922. ABDUL KARIM,
District Forest Officer, North Vellore.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahman candidates who have passed the Intermediate grade in Shorthand for the post of a clerk with shorthand allowance in this court. They should reach this court by the 15th October next.

District Munsif's Court, Gingee at Tindivanam, 11th September 1922. V. K. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a compounder on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. The vacancy is a permanent one. Preference will be given to an ex-service candidate.

Apply to "The Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, Madras.

Madras, 12th September 1922. M. STEWART,
Acting Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified for the post of carpentry foreman at His Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 40-2-60 per mensem. Only persons who have passed in cabinet-making, free hand outline drawing and elementary surveying and who will be able to teach carpentry to the convicts need apply. The applicant must be a good carpenter and expert at cabinet making.

Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, if any, should be submitted to the undersigned.

The selected candidate will be on probation for three months and will after the period of probation be confirmed, if found suitable. The appointment is pensionable but not pre-emptest and does not carry any house-rent or Presidency allowance.

The Penitentiary, Madras, 13th September 1922. G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for appointment to the draftsmanship in the District Forest Office, Anantapur. The post is temporary for three months from 15th October 1922 and carries a pay of Rs. 35—1½—50—2—60.

Anantapur, 2nd September 1922. L. S. JANES,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering for acting, temporary and permanent vacancies in this circle. Salary will be Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. The applicants should be under 25 years of age. The vacancies are at present in Tanjore and South Arcot districts.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Superintending Engineer, Vellore.

Madras, 22nd September 1922.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 11th October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Georgetown, 1st September 1922. GILBERT A. PAIS.

On or after 2nd October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 1st September 1922. M. RAMACHANDRAN.

On or after 12th October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Secunderabad, 1st September 1922. S. J. DALAL, B.A., LL.B.

On or after 4th October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Villivakkam, 2nd September 1922. T. SUBRAHMANYAN.

On or after 1st October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Berhampur, 3rd September 1922. J. K. BASU.

On or after 6th November 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 18th September 1922. A. ABDUL RAHIM.

I, J. K. Dorairaj de Joseph, shall henceforth be known as J. D. Laban

Madras, 18th September 1922. J. K. DORAIRAJ DeJOSEPH.

ESTATE OF JOHN WALKER GIBBS, I.M.D., LATE OF BANGALORE, FORMERLY MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEON BUT NOW DECEASED.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the eighth day of September 1922 the estate of John Walker Gibbs, I.M.S., late of Bangalore, formerly Military Assistant Surgeon but now deceased under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 6th day of May 1922 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th October 1922 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction

H. D. CORNISH,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 6th September 1922.

LOST.

The Government Promissory-note No. E 003762 of the year 1922 (full note) of the five per cent loan of Government Promissory note for Rs. 200 (two hundred only), originally standing in the name of Pichipati Somi Reddi of Sulimpuram and by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

20th July 1922. Name of the advertiser—PICHIPATI SOMI REDDI.
Residence—Sydapuram, Palapanur post

LOST.

The Government Promissory-note No. E 007238 of the five and a half per cent loan of 1921 for Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred only) originally standing to the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to K. H. Puttanna, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

9th September 1922. Name of the advertiser—K. H. PUTTANNA.
Residence—Bommagondanakere, Malkalmuru taluk, Mysore Province.

Take notice that Pacha Punnaiah of Korampadu filed an Insolvency Petition No. 7 of 1922 on the file of District Court, Guntur, to be adjudged an insolvent; the above petition stands posted to 5th October 1922 for objections.

Guntur, 23rd September 1922. C. DAKSHINAMURTI, *Petitioner's Vakil.*

TAKE notice that Gunda Mallayya and Jayaraj Guravaih of Atchammapet, Sattenapalli taluk, filed an I P. No. 23 of 1922 in the District Court, Guntur, to adjudicate Vanapaty Venkayya as insolvent, and the same stands posted to 28th September 1922 for objections.

Guntur, 23rd September 1922. Y. SAMBASIVA SASTRI, *Pleader for Petitioner.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING

No. 11 of 1921-22, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

PRESENT:

Mr. BRABROOK LESLIE, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.M.E., *Acting Chairman.*

Captain E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.M.
Mr. B. C. Scott.
Brig.-General O. L. Magniac, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorboojadoss Garu, M.L.C.
Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetti, Kt., M.L.C.
Mr. R. O. M. Stronts.
Mr. W. Alexander, M.L.C.
Mr. W. A. Turner.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
Mr. A. M. MacDougall, M.L.C.
Mr. J. M. Smith.

249. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 25th August 1922.

250. The Chairman explained that since the adoption by the Board in their Resolution No. 230, dated 25th August 1922, of the report of the committee appointed by them to consider amendments to the Port Trust Act, certain correspondence had passed between him and Government ending with the latter's memorandum No. 1031 I, Finance (Marine), dated 7th September 1922, detailing the circumstances leading to the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act and stating that any essential points may be considered in the Select Committee.

The Board resolved hereby to authorize their Committee to decide, without further reference to them, what matters relating to the amendment of the Act should be submitted to Government for consideration in Select Committee.

251. Read again Resolution No. 630, dated 31st March 1922, and G.O. thereon No. 316, Finance (Marine), dated the 16th August 1922, on the subject of an amendment of clauses 29 and 30 of the Trust's scale of rates relating to the levy of quay dues and consolidated landing charges.

Resolved to adopt the Chairman's letter to Government No. G 1175, dated the 1st September 1922, which was despatched with the consent of the Board obtained in emulation and wherein Government has been requested to make a further examination into the question of the proposed increase of quay dues on exports shipped direct from quay to ship from which Government in their above-quoted order withheld sanction.

252. Resolved on the recommendation of the Trust's Acting Executive Engineer, supported by the Chairman, to approve of a piece-work agreement for masonry work to be done by contractor M.R.Ry. C. Nagaraja Rao Sahib in connexion with the work of "Improved Accommodation for passengers."

253. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of dues, in one case, amounting to Rs. 14-10-0.

254. The following statement showing amounts paid during the month of August 1922 on account of claims for shortages on Railway traffic was ordered to be recorded :—

Name of railway.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	135 2 0
South Indian Railway	..
Total ..	135 2 0

255. Read and recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated 6th September 1922, submitting a statement showing contracts made by the Board's Purchasing Agents in England of which information had been received since June 1922.

256. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars	From 26th to 31st August 1922.	Total from 1st April to 19th August 1922.	Total from 1st April to 31st August 1922
Steamers piloted into the harbour	70	336	354
,, piloted out of the harbour	31	331	353
,, transported from one berth to another	6	61	67
,, attended	..	11	11
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour	..	17	17
,, piloted out of the harbour	2	17	19
,, transported from one berth to another	..	6	6

267. The following statement of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars	From 20th to 31st August 1922.	Total from 1st April to 19th August 1922.	Total from 1st April to 31st August 1922.
I.—Steamers.			
West quay, No. I berth	5	25	30
Do. II do.	7	29	36
Do. III do.	1	21	22
Do. IV do.	1	22	23
South quay	4	33	37
East quay	..	13	13
Outer quay	1	5	6
	18	148	166
II.—Sailing Vessels.			
West quay	..	6	6

268. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded :—

Period.	Steamers.					Sailing vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks.	
	Quays.		Moorings.		Oil berths.						
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of bulk oil and petrol landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.			*Total landings at	
										Quays	Moorings.
1921.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	*tons.	tons.	tons.
From 20th to 31st August.	4,013	5,463	3,518	7,421	1,373	23	..	7,605	16,357	4,001	305

269. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 26th August 1922 was ordered to be recorded :—

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to
	No.	Date.		Rs.		
			Capital Works.			
			Nil.			
			Revenue Works.			
18	Chairman's order.	31st August 1922.	Providing extra sanitary fittings to the Traffic Manager's quarters.	713	....	Revenue 8. Engineering and Maintenance VII New Minor Works.
			Madras Port Fund.			
			Nil.			
			Madras Pilotage Fund.			
			Nil.			

268. Recorded the Administration Report of the Colombo Port Commission for the year 1921.

261. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 7th September 1922 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	20,000	7,06,787 12 4
Provident Fund Account	6,79,200	—37,871 14 6
Deposit Account	19,700	1,967 15 1
Widow Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	1,687 5 8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	26,500	765 0 2
Pilotage Fund Account	1,25,000	6,939 3 9
Harbour Dues Advance Account	.....	69,544 7 9
Railway Freight Advance Account	.....	26,212 6 11
Capital Account	.....	8,79,921 0 7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
22nd September 1922.

B. LESLIE,
Acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1922.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather.
September.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Ots.		Miles	Inches.	Ots.	Hrs.	
18th Mon. ..	29·714	86·1	76·2	97·4	79·4	160·7	52	S E by E	183	..	10	9·6	Fine.
19th Tues. ..	·738	87·2	77·4	96·8	81·4	163·4	51	E S E	197	..	13	9·6	Do.
20th Wed ..	·734	85·5	77·5	95·9	78·4	157·4	63	S S W	166	0·18	32	8·1	Distant thunderstorm.
21st Thurs. ..	·685	88·2	75·8	98·2	80·4	153·2	39	S W by W	248	..	23	6·7	Passing clouds.
22nd Fri. ..	·726	87·7	75·4	98·9	81·7	158·8	54	W by N	208	..	65	..	Fine with passing clouds.
23rd Sat. ..	·788	88·6	75·7	99·3	78·2	153·8	34	N	225	..	18	9·8	Fine
24th Sun. ..	·806	85·1	74·1	96·2	79·3	157·0	51	E by S	192	..	33	7·8	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 14·66 inches, the average due for the same period being 19·75 inches.

Madras Observatory,
26th September 1922.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

TO

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 39.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23rd SEPTEMBER 1922.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 23rd September 1922.—Rainfall heavy South Kanara and Cochin; moderate Agency, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar; fair Ramnad, Travancore and The Nilgiris; light or nil elsewhere. *Practically rainless week Rainfall to-date generally below average except West Coast.* Transplanting of paddy mainly in Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore and sowing of dry crops mainly in the Central districts proceeding. *Sowings to-date much restricted in the Deccan* Standing crops fair but dry crops in parts of eight districts fading. Harvested paddy on the West Coast, outturn bumper; cholam, cumbu, ragi and gingelly in parts, fair Irrigation water is deficient in parts except West Coast Pasture sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Nellore and Central districts. Fodder available except in parts of Agency, Ganjam, Kistna, Deccan and Central districts. Prices steady *Good rains urgently needed for dry crops.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
MADRAS, 26th *September* 1922.

B. D. ANSTEAD,
Offg. Director of Agriculture.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply sufficient except in Polavaram, Yellavaram, Chodavaram and Gudem. Sowing cholam and ragi in one taluk and gingelly in one taluk. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi in one taluk; outturn fair. Prospects normal.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ramalikonda 29·6 feet. Surada 28·7 feet. *Sowings to-date very satisfactory.* Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi in wet lands and gingelly; outturn fair. Prospects fair. More rains wanted for rainfed lands in Chicacole and in parts of Berhampur.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops fair. *Sowings to-date about average.* Harvested ragi, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, poor to fair owing to want of timely rains Season generally fair; more rains needed in parts of Rajkonda, Sarvasiddhi and Anakapalle; prospects of paddy uncertain in the coast and southern taluks.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of upland taluks. Godavari 6·3 feet above anicut. Ploughing for dry crops in uplands, transplanting paddy in parts and sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date about average but less than last year* Standing crops fair but wet crops in the uplands are a failure as a whole. Harvested gingelly; outturn poor to fair. More rains required in parts of uplands.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in taluks. Kistna 5·6 feet above anicut. Sowing cholam and cotton. *Sowings to-date about average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair; but paddy in the upland villages will generally be a failure. Harvested gingelly; outturn poor to fair. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Preparing dry lands for late crops. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than the average but less than last year*; *sowings to-date of wet crops normal only.* Standing crops fair but affected to some extent by delayed and scanty rainfall. Harvested cumbu in parts; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Rainfall to-date below average especially in Dhone, Pattikonda and Kurnool talukas. Water-supply insufficient in rainfed tanks and wells and sufficient in canals and canal-fed tanks. Tungabhadra 0·81 feet above great; Sunkesula 1,760 cubic feet per second. Sowing shalam and cotton in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops less than last year.* Standing crops generally fair except in parts of Dhone, Pattikonda and Kurnool where they are reported to be withering. Harvested cumbu in parts; outturn normal. Prospects generally fair except in the talukas of Dhone, Pattikonda, and parts of Kurnool which consist mostly of red soil and depend mainly on the early crops; rains very urgently required in these talaks. Situation in these talaks fraught with some anxiety especially as they have had successively unfavourable seasons during the past three years.

BELLARY.

Rainfall to-date below average especially in Bellary and Rayadrug talaks. Water-supply sufficient in rivers and channels except in Bellary and Rayadrug and in wells except in the western talaks, and generally insufficient in tanks. Ploughing black soil lands. Sowing korra and cotton in parts of Hospet taluk. *Sowings to date of dry crops less than the average and much less than last year; many of the red soil lands left waste.* Standing crops fair, but early sown crops fading in parts of all tanks except Hospet and Hadagalli. Harvested cholam in one taluk; outturn fair. Prospects not encouraging; rains urgently needed.

ANANTAPUR.

Rainfall to-date less than half of average. Water-supply insufficient. *Sowings to date of dry crops less than the average and very much less than last year.* Irrigated crops fair; unirrigated dry crops in parts of Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Anantapur, Gooty and Kadiri talaks are in urgent need of rains. Prospects generally fair except in Gooty; good rains urgently needed both for sowing and standing crops.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient in wells and generally insufficient in other sources. Sowing paddy, cholam, ragi, groundnut and cotton in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops about average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo; outturn fair. Rains needed very urgently for the standing crops and for raising wet crops under tanks.

NELLORE.

Rainfall to-date below average and ill-distributed. Water-supply insufficient except in wells. Sowing and transplanting paddy; sowing castor and cotton in parts. *Sowings to-date of wet crops very much restricted*; *sowings to-date of dry crops fair.* Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Prospects fair; rains urgently needed for agricultural operations and standing crops.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing paddy. *Sowings to date about average and last year.* Standing crops good. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Prospects fair; rains wanted.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient in one taluk and parts of six talaks in tanks, in one taluk and parts of three talaks in rivers and canals and in all talaks in wells. Sowing paddy, cumbu and varagu in parts. *Sowings to-date about average.* Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Transplanting paddy in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops a little less than last year but a little greater than the average.* Standing crops under wells fair; sugarcane reported to be fading in parts of Punganur division for want of supply in wells; dry crops reported to be fading in parts of two talaks. Prospects not hopeful; rains urgently needed to save the standing crops.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except generally under wells. Transplanting and sowing paddy and ragi, and sowing groundnut generally under wells and river channels. *Sowings to-date satisfactory for dry crops owing to the early rains in May and June.* Standing crops fair. Prospects generally fair; more rains needed to bring supplies to tanks; a portion of the wet ayakat lying waste for want of supply in the irrigation sources. Fodder rails dear.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient in wells except in Krishnagiri, Hosur, Attur and Tirushengode talaks; insufficient in other sources. Transplanting paddy and ragi under wells and sowing cholam and cumbu. *Sowings to-date of dry crops greater than average but about the same as last year.* Standing crops generally fair to good; dry crops fading in parts of Krishnagiri and Uttangarai talaks. Prospects fair; rains urgently needed for standing crops. Fodder rails dear in the Namakkal taluk.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts. Fourteen feet of water in the flannery at Erode. Transplanting paddy and ragi and sowing cholam, cumbu, groundnut and cotton in parts and planting sugarcane in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops much less than last year.* Standing crops

generally fair; but dry crops are reported to be withering in Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Palladam and Udumalpet talukas; garden and wet crops also fading in Coimbatore taluk. Harvested cholam, cumbu, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal except groundnut in Pollachi which is poor. Prospects generally fair; want of rains very keenly felt.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water supply generally sufficient except under tanks and wells in parts. Transplanting paddy and ragi and sowing cholam, cumbu, varagu, gingelly and groundnut in parts and planting sugarcane in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops restricted.* Standing crops fair. Harvested late paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi, varagu and groundnut; outturn fair. Prospects fair. Rains urgently required in the dry areas of the district. Fodder sells dear in Aravakurichi.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in tanks and wells in the non-deltaic parts. Discharge over the Grand Anicut 0·6 foot. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches 5 feet in each. Sowing and transplanting paddy. *Sowings to-date of dry crops a little less than the average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops same as the average but greater than last year.* Standing crops generally fair except in the Pattukottai taluk where they are reported to be withering for want of rains. Harvested first crop paddy in two talukas. Prospects generally fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in the Periyar area. Discharge through Periyar main canal 1,182 cubic feet per second. Transplanting paddy and ragi in parts and sowing cholam in parts. Wet cultivation not yet commenced in the new Periyar area for want of sufficient water-supply. *Sowings to-date of dry crops less than the average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops same as average but greater than last year.* Standing crops fair to good except those grown under wells in the Dindigul taluk which are reported to be withering. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient; supply in the Tambraparni has run very short. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through canals adequate. *Sowings to-date a little more than the average and last year.* Standing crops good except paddy in the eastern portions of the area irrigated by the Tambraparni; paddy crops on nearly one thousand and eight hundred acres have withered and, if fresh supply is not received in the Tambraparni, about ten thousand acres will wither. Large extents in the Nanguneri taluk and under the Ghats on river in the Ambasamudram taluk are also withering. Harvested cholam and ragi; outturn fair. Cultivation of dry land not yet begun for want of rains.

MALABAR.

Rainfall to-date timely and sufficient. Transplanting second crop paddy in parts. Sowings to-date more than the average and last year; *high-lying lands which are usually left uncultivated have been brought under cultivation.* Standing crops (paddy and pepper) good except paddy on low-lying lands in the Ponnani taluk and on the banks of rivers in other talukas where the crop was damaged by floods in July. Harvested first crop paddy in parts; outturn above normal. Prospects satisfactory.

SOUTH KANARA.

Rainfall to-date above average. *Sowing second crop paddy* in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than the average but about the same as last year; sowings to-date of wet crops about the same as the average and last year.* Standing crops fairly good, but crops somewhat damaged in parts of one taluk owing to heavy rains. Harvested first crop paddy in parts, outturn above normal. Prospects satisfactory.

TRAVANCORE.

Rainfall to-date above average. Harvest over.

COCHIN.

Rainfall to-date above average.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of paddy over in Gudalur taluk. Standing crops fair. *Sowings to-date same as the average and last year.* Prospects fair.

NOTE.—(1) Pasture is insufficient in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, except Hospet and Hadagalli talukas, Anantapur, one taluk of Cuddapah, six talukas and one division of Nellore, parts of two talukas and one division of Chittoor, parts of Gudiyattam taluk of North Arcot, Dharmapuri taluk of Salem, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Palladam and Udumalpet talukas of Coimbatore and parts of Perambalur, Karur and Kulitt-lai talukas of Trichinopoly.

(2) *Fodder* is insufficient in Nagar, Bhadrachalam and Chodavaram talukas of the Agency Division, Sirsis and Sompeta talukas of Ganjam, Nandigama of Kistna, parts of Dhone and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool, parts of Harpanahalli, Ravadrug, Kudligi, Adoni and Hadagalli talukas of Bellary, Coimbatore, Arni division of North Arcot and Udumgarai taluk and parts of Dharmapuri taluk of Salem. The deficiency in Kurnool is met by the concession of free removal of grass and fodder leaves from forest reserves.

(3) *Cattle disease*—

(a) Rinderpest is reported from Pen Nandigama and Gannavaram talukas of Kistna and Wynad taluk of Malabar.

(b) Foot-and-mouth disease is reported from the Tuni taluk of Godavari, and Kothakota, Nandyal, Sirvel, Nandikotkur and Dhone talukas of Kurnool, two talukas of Cuddapah, Kangundi of North Arcot, Udumgarai taluk of Salem and Wynad taluk of Malabar.

(c) Black-quarter is reported from the Hosur taluk of Salem.

(4) Grain-stocks are limited in parts of Dhone and Pattikonda talukas of Kurnool.

(5) Employment is limited in the Coorg taluk of Anantapur.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23rd SEPTEMBER 1922.

Division	District	Rainfall in inches: In this week. 1922.	In this week. Average of 30 years ending with 1920.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1922.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 30 years ending with 1920.	Prices in Seers (an 80 tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for Sep.	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for Sep.	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for Sep.	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for Sep.	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District	Division
Ceded	Agency Division	2·3	(a) 2·9	48·8	(a)48·3	..	6·6	6·6	..	15·4	15·6	..	12·0	11·8	..	13·7	13·7	Agency Division	Ceded.
	Ganjam	3·9	3·1	32·8	34·8	7·3	7·1	7·1	14·2	16·1	16·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	1·6	2·6	21·1	28·3	7·2	3·8	5·8	13·3	12·8	12·7	..	10·4	10·4	14·8	12·4	12·8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	0·3	1·3	18·2	26·6	7·3	5·8	5·8	12·7	13·8	10·8	12·5	13·4	10·4	..	12·7	10·2	Godavari	
	Kistna	0·3	1·5	19·8	25·4	7·2	6·8	6·2	12·1	10·2	10·1	10·8	9·4	8·4	..	12·7	11·7	Kistna	
	Guntur	0·4	1·7	18·1	30·2	7·6	6·3	5·6	..	10·6	10·3	11·1	8·2	6·3	11·4	7·8	7·6	Guntur	
Deccan	Kurnool	0·1	2·8	10·9	17·2	7·2	5·3	5·6	..	10·1	10·1	13·4	13·2	13·2	10·7	7·9	7·6	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	1·8	9·7	13·6	6·6	6·2	6·3	..	11·6	11·1	12·1	10·8	10·1	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	1·6	8·3	14·2	7·3	5·4	6·4	13·5	9·3	9·3	12·4	10·0	10·0	12·7	9·8	9·2	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	1·6	10·3	16·6	4·8	5·3	6·3	13·2	9·6	9·6	12·4	9·7	9·8	11·3	9·2	8·2	Cuddapah	
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	1·4	8·7	12·6	8·1	5·6	5·7	12·4	9·2	9·2	11·8	9·2	9·2	11·3	9·6	8·6	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	0·4	1·6	16·0	18·6	7·2	6·0	5·6	10·8	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	0·2	1·2	11·2	14·6	6·5	5·2	5·2	11·1	7·1	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	0·3	1·7	16·2	17·8	7·2	6·0	6·0	11·1	7·0	7·1	..	..	..	10·3	6·9	6·9	South Arcot	
Central	Chittoor	0·2	1·7	11·3	16·2	7·7	6·4	6·4	12·8	9·0	8·0	..	..	..	11·2	8·3	8·3	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	0·3	1·8	15·2	21·9	7·3	6·2	6·2	12·1	7·8	7·9	..	..	..	11·7	(b) 8·2	8·8	North Arcot	
	Salem	0·1	1·3	10·4	20·2	8·7	6·0	4·9	12·3	8·5	8·3	11·6	8·7	8·9	11·3	8·1	8·1	Salem	
	Coimbatore	0·2	0·8	11·5	19·2	8·7	5·0	3·0	11·5	8·8	8·3	11·4	8·2	8·3	10·7	7·4	7·5	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	0·2	1·4	10·1	15·9	8·8	4·8	4·8	11·6	7·7	7·7	11·6	8·1	8·1	10·7	(b) 6·6	6·8	Trichinopoly	
South	Tanjore	0·1	1·8	13·5	14·8	8·3	4·9	4·3	12·7	8·9	8·8	..	..	..	..	9·2	4·2	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	0·2	1·0	11·3	18·2	8·7	4·0	4·0	12·1	(b)8·4	8·6	10·8	8·8	9·1	13·5	7·5	7·3	Madura	
	Ramnad	0·6	0·7	10·4	10·2	8·8	4·7	4·8	13·8	9·3	9·1	11·0	8·9	8·6	9·6	7·3	7·9	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	0·2	7·0	8·6	7·0	5·4	5·4	13·6	9·3	9·8	10·9	10·6	10·0	10·2	7·4	7·4	Tinnevelly	
West Coast	Malabar	3·2	1·2	115·2	67·0	7·2	3·4	3·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	3·8	2·1	163·7	128·8	7·6	5·7	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	0·6	†0·8	45·2	†41·7	..	3·4	3·4	..	6·5	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	3·2	†3·0	105·0	†88·0	..	5·1	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills	The Nilgiris	1·0	1·8	43·3	49·0	5·6	4·3	4·3	11·1	7·2	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hills, The Nilgiris	Hills.

*Average of the 16 years ending 1921-22. † Average of 19 years. (a) Average of the Agency division of the old Vizagapatam district. (b) Revised figure.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1922:—

No. 19 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VII of 1870.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 4, Act VII of 1870. 2. In section 4 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "Judgment of two" the words and brackets "judgments (other than judgments passed in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court) of one" shall be substituted. VII of 1870.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has recently held that no court-fee is leviable under section 4 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in an appeal under the Letters Patent of the various High Courts from the judgment of one Judge of the court. This was never the intention of

the law, and this Bill, therefore, proposes to amend section 4 of the Act so as to provide for the levy of court-fees on appeals from the judgments of one or more Judges of a High Court, other than judgments passed in the exercise of ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

W. H. VINCENT.

The 21st June 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September 1922:—

No. 29 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.

XV of 1865. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1922.

XV of 1865. Insertion of new section 39 in Act XV of 1865. 2. After section 38 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Absence of delegates during trial. "39. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 18 or section 17, where in the case of a trial in a Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, not less than nine or, in the case of a trial in a Parsi District Matrimonial Court, not less than six delegates have attended throughout the proceedings, the trial shall not be invalid by reason of the absence during any part thereof of the other delegate or delegates.

Where at any stage of a trial in a Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court less than nine, or in a Parsi District Matrimonial Court less than six, delegates are present who have attended throughout the proceedings and the presiding Judge is of opinion that it is not possible without undue delay to secure the attendance throughout the proceedings of nine or six delegates, as the case may be, the proceedings shall be stayed and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh delegates."

Amendment of section 41, Act XV of 1865. 3. (*1*) In section 41 of the said Act for the words "before whom the cause is tried" the words "who have attended throughout the trial" shall be substituted.

(*2*) To the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, where such delegates are equally divided in opinion, the decision on the acts shall be the decision of the presiding Judge."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the trial of cases under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the presiding Judge is aided by delegates. In the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Courts eleven delegates and in the Parsi District Matrimonial Courts seven delegates are required. Difficulties have been experienced in the trial of cases which take more than one day because these large numbers of delegates must be present at each hearing before it can proceed. The Bill will permit the trial to proceed if nine or six delegates, as the case may be, are present throughout the proceedings. A consequential amendment is made in section 42 by which the presiding Judge will have the casting vote on the facts if the delegates are equally divided in opinion.

W. H. VINCENT.

27th July 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September 1922:—

No. 31 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI of 1881. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1922.

XXVI of 1881. Amendment of section 131, Act XXVI of 1881. 2. To section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—A banker receives payment of a crossed cheque for a customer within the meaning of this section notwithstanding that he credits his customer's account with the amount of the cheque before receiving payment thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, provides that a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a crossed cheque shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment. The law at present affords no protection to a banker who credits a customer's account with the amount of a cheque before its realisation, as he cannot then be regarded as having received payment for a customer. It is proposed that the law should be amended on the lines of the English Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act of 1906 in order to extend the protection to collecting bankers in cases where they credit their customer's account with the amount of a cheque before receiving payment of it.

W. M. HAILEY.

Simla, the 12th July 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1923:—

No. 29 OF 1923.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam-boilers.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam-boilers; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Boilers Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "accident" includes an explosion of a boiler or steam pipe or any damage to a boiler or steam-pipe which is calculated to weaken the strength thereof or in any way to render it liable to explode;

(b) "boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding five gallons in capacity which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure for use outside such vessel, and includes any mounting or other fitting attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off;

(c) "Chief Inspector" and "Inspector" mean, respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Inspector and an Inspector under this Act;

(d) "owner" includes any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof and any person using a boiler which he has hired or obtained on loan from the owner thereof;

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations or rules made under this Act;

(f) "steam-pipe" means any main pipe through which steam passes directly from a boiler to a prime mover or other first user, and includes any connected fitting of a steam-pipe; and

(g) "structural alteration, addition or renewal" shall not be deemed to include any renewal or replacement of a petty nature when the part or fitting used for replacement is not inferior in strength, efficiency or otherwise to the replaced part or fitting.

Limitation of application.

3. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply in the case of any boiler or steam pipe—

(a) in any steam-ship, as defined in section 3 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or in any steam-vessel as defined in section 2 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917; or VII of 1884. 4 of 1917.

(b) belonging to or under the control of His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine Service.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in the case of boilers or steam pipes, or of any specified class of boilers or steam-pipes, belonging to or under the control of any railway administered by the Government or any railway company as defined in clause (5) of section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. IX of 1890.

Power to limit extent.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude any specified area from the operation of all or any specified provisions of this Act.

Appointment of Chief Inspectors and Inspectors.

5. (1) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and shall define the local limits within which each Inspector shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on Inspectors by or under this Act.

(2) The Local Government shall likewise appoint a person to be Chief Inspector for the province, who may, in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Inspector by or under this Act, exercise any power or perform any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors.

(3) Every Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, XLV of 1860.

Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boiler.

6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used—

(a) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

(b) in the case of any boiler which has been transferred from one province to another, until the transfer has been reported in the prescribed manner;

(c) unless a certificate or provisional order authorising the use of the boiler is for the time being in force under this Act;

(d) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order:

Provided that any boiler registered, or any boiler certified or licensed, under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Act:

Provided, further, that, until the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any boiler in any local area in which the registration of, or a certificate or licence for the use of, a boiler was not previously required by law.

Registration.

7. (1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Act may apply to the Inspector to have the boiler registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten days' notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Inspector shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used, and shall report the result of the examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of the report, may—

(a) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto; or

(b) refuse to register the boiler.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, order the issue to the owner of a certificate in the prescribed form authorising the use of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

(6) The Inspector shall forthwith convey to the owner of the boiler the orders of the Chief Inspector and shall in accordance therewith issue to the owner any certificate of which the issue has been ordered, and, where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

*Renewal of certificate.

8. (1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force for a—

(a) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted; or

(b) when any accident occurs to the boiler or a steam-pipe attached thereto; or

(c) when the boiler, not being a portable or vehicular boiler, is moved; or

(d) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto; or

(e) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector or Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it is in a dangerous condition.

(2) When a certificate ceases to be in force the owner of the boiler may within forty-eight hours apply to the Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(3) An application under sub-section (2) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten days' notice of the date so fixed:

Provided that, where the certificate has ceased to be in force owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal, the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee.

(4) On the said date the Inspector shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and, if he is satisfied that the boiler and the steam-pipe or steam-pipes attached thereto are in good condition, shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act:

Provided that if the Inspector—

(a) proposes to issue any certificate—

(i) having validity for a less period than the period entered in the application, or

(ii) increasing or reducing the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be used, or

(b) proposes to order any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or

(c) is of opinion that the boiler is not fit for use,

the Inspector shall, within forty-eight hours of making the examination, inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and shall forthwith report the case for orders to the Chief Inspector.

(5) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of a report under sub-section (4), may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder, order the renewal of the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, or may refuse to renew it.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent an owner of a boiler from applying for a renewed certificate therefor at any time during the currency of a certificate.

Provisional orders.

9. Where the Inspector reports the case of any boiler to the Chief Inspector under sub-section (4) of section 8, he may, if the boiler is not a boiler in respect of which a renewed certificate is required by reason of an accident thereto or to a steam-pipe attached thereto or the use of which has been prohibited under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 8, grant to the owner thereof a provisional order in writing permitting the boiler to be used at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit pending the receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector. Such provisional order shall cease to be in force—

(a) on the expiry of six months from the date on which it is granted, or

(b) on receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector, or

(c) in any of the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8,

and on so ceasing to be in force shall be surrendered to the Inspector.

Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the period of a certificate relating to a boiler has expired, the owner shall, provided that he has applied, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 8, for a renewal of the certificate, be entitled to use the boiler at the maximum pressure entered in the former certificate pending the issue of orders on the application.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorise the use of a boiler in any of the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 occurring after the expiry of the period of the certificate.

Revocation of certificate or provisional order.

11. The Chief Inspector may at any time withdraw or revoke any certificate or provisional order on the report of an Inspector or otherwise—

(a) if there is reason to believe that the certificate or provisional order has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient examination; or

(b) if the boiler in respect of which it has been granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition; or

(c) if the boiler is in charge of a person not in his opinion competent to have charge thereof.

Alterations and renewals

12. No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Act or in or to any steam-pipe attached thereto unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Duty of owner at examination

13. (1) On any date fixed under this Act for the examination of a boiler, the owner thereof shall be bound—

(a) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of him;

(b) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner; and

(c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If the owner fails without reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), the Inspector shall refuse to make the examination and shall report the case to the Chief Inspector who shall, unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown, require the owner to file a fresh application and fee under section 7 or section 8, as the case may be, and may forbid him to use the boiler notwithstanding anything contained in section 10.

14. The owner of any boiler who holds a certificate or provisional order relating thereto shall at all reasonable times during the period for which the certificate or order is in force be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the area in which the boiler is for the time being, or by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or by any Inspector appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, or by any person specially authorized in writing by a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Production of certificates, etc.

XII of 1911.

Transfer of certificates, etc.

15. If any person becomes the owner of a boiler during the period for which a certificate or provisional order relating thereto is in force, the preceding owner shall be bound to make over to him the certificate or provisional order.

Powers of entry.

16. An Inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting or examining a boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto or of seeing that any provision of this Act or of any regulation or rule made hereunder has been or is being observed, at all reasonable times enter any place or building within the limits of the area for which he has been appointed in which he has reason to believe that a boiler is in use.

Report of accidents.

17. (1) If any accident occurs to a boiler or steam-pipe, the owner or person in charge thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident, report the same in writing to the Inspector. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(2) Every person shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the Inspector as to the cause, nature or extent of the accident.

Appeals to Chief Inspector.

18. Any person considering himself aggrieved by—

(a) an order made or purporting to be made by an Inspector in the exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, or

(b) a refusal of an Inspector to make any order or to issue any certificate which he is required or enabled by or under this Act to make or issue,

may, within thirty days from the date on which such order or refusal is communicated to him, appeal against the order or refusal to the Chief Inspector.

Appeal to appellate authority.

19. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an original or appellate order of the Chief Inspector—

(a) refusing to register a boiler or to grant or renew a certificate in respect of a boiler; or

(b) refusing to grant a certificate having validity for the full period applied for; or

(c) refusing to grant a certificate authorizing the use of a boiler at the maximum pressure desired; or

(d) withdrawing or revoking a certificate or provisional order; or

(e) reducing the amount of pressure specified in any certificate or the period for which such certificate has been granted; or

(f) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam-pipe may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, lodge with the Chief Inspector an appeal to an appellate authority to be constituted by the Local Government under this Act.

Finality of orders.

20. An order of an appellate authority under section 19 and, save as otherwise provided in sections 18 and 19, an order of the Chief Inspector or of an Inspector shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

Minor penalties.

21. Any owner of a boiler who refuses or without reasonable excuse neglects—

(a) to surrender a provisional order as required by section 9, or

(b) to produce a certificate or provisional order when duly called upon to do so under section 14, or

(iii) to make over to the new owner of a boiler a certificate or provisional order as required by section 13,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for illegal use of boiler.

22. Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Act, uses the boiler either without any such certificate of order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day in regard to which he is convicted of having permitted the offence.

Other penalties.

23. Any owner of a boiler who—

(a) uses or permits to be used a boiler which has been transferred from one province to another without such transfer having been reported as required by section 6, or

(b) fails to cause the register number allotted to the boiler under this Act to be marked on the boiler as required by sub-section (2) of section 7, or

(c) makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler or steam-pipe without first obtaining the sanction of the Chief Inspector as required by section 12, or

(d) fails to report an accident to a boiler or steam pipe as required by section 17 or

(e) tampers with a safety valve of a boiler so as to render it inoperative,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for tampering with register mark.

24. (1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Limitation.

25. No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence made punishable by or under this Act—

(a) after the expiry of twelve months from the date of the commission of the offence or

(b) unless the sanction of the Chief Inspector has been obtained to the prosecution.

Trial of offences.

26. No offence made punishable by or under this Act shall be tried save by a Court not inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Power to make regulations.

27. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make regulations consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes namely :—

(a) for laying down the standard conditions in respect of material, design and construction which shall be required for the purpose of enabling the registration and certification of a boiler or steam pipe under this Act ;

(b) for prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used ;

(c) for regulating the registration of boilers, prescribing the fees payable therefor, the drawings, specifications, certificates and particulars to be produced by the owner the method of preparing a boiler for examination, the form of the Inspector's report thereon, the method of marking the register number, and the period within which such number is to be marked on the boiler ;

(d) for regulating the inspection and examination of boilers and steam-pipes, and prescribing forms of certificates therefor ;

(e) for ensuring the safety of persons working inside a boiler ; and

(f) for providing for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a matter of merely local or provincial importance.

Power to make rules.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) for prescribing the qualifications and duties of the Chief Inspector and of Inspectors for regulating their salary, allowances and conditions of service, for prescribing or constituting authorities to which they shall respectively be subordinate, and the limits of the administrative control to be exercised by such authorities ;

(b) for regulating the transfer of boilers ;

(c) for providing for the registration and certification of boilers in accordance with the regulations made under this Act ;

(d) for prescribing the times within which Inspectors shall be required to examine boilers under section 7 or section 8 ;

(e) for prescribing the fees payable for the issue of renewed certificates and the method of determining the amount of such fees in each case ;

(f) for regulating enquiries into accidents ;

(g) for constituting the appellate authority referred to in section 19, and for determining its powers and procedure ;

(h) for determining the mode of disposal of fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act ; and

(i) generally to provide for any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance in the province :

Provided that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council shall be required to the making of any rule under clause (i).

Penalty for breach of rules.

29. Any regulation or rule made under section 27 or section 28 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Publication of regulations and rules.

30. (1) The power to make regulations and rules conferred by sections 27 and 28 shall be subject to the condition of the regulations and rules being made after previous publication.

(2) Regulations and rules so made shall be published in the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, respectively, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Recovery of fees, etc.

31. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Applicability to the Crown.

32. Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Act shall apply to boilers and steam pipes belonging to the Crown.

Power to suspend in case of emergency.

33. In case of any emergency the Local Government may, by general or special order in writing, exempt any boiler or steam-pipe from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

34. On and from the commencement of this Act, the enactments mentioned in the schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that any Chief Inspector or Inspector appointed under any Act so repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 34.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1908	I	The Amending Act, 1909.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.
		Madras Acts.	
1893	III	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893.	The whole.
1904	I	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1904.	The whole.
1909	VII	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	The whole.

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Bombay Acts.	
1917	V	The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917.	The whole.
1920	X	The Bombay Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
		Bengal Acts.	
1879	III	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.	The whole.
1915	II	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1915.	The whole.
		United Provinces Acts.	
1915	III	The United Provinces Steam-boilers Act, 1915.	The whole.
		Punjab Act.	
1892	II	The Punjab Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1892.	The whole.
		Central Provinces Acts.	
1907	II	The Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Act, 1907.	The whole.
1919	IV	The Central Provinces Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
		Burma Act.	
1919	II	The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1919.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the Devolution Rules the regulation of boilers is a provincial subject, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature. There are at present seven provincial Boiler Acts, some of them were framed many years ago and are out of date, and all of them are inconsistent with each other. The result is that different rules are enforced in different provinces, and the anomalous position has been reached that a boiler which is allowed to work up to a certain pressure in one province can only be worked to a much lower pressure when transferred to another province. Further in the interest of safety a boiler requires regular inspection in whatever province it may be situated, and it is wrong that in certain provinces no boiler law should be in force at all. The object therefore of the present legislation is:

(a) to secure uniformity throughout India in all technical matters connected with boiler regulations, *e.g.*, standards of construction, maximum pressure, and

(b) to insist on the registration and regular inspection of all boilers throughout India.

This object can only be attained by an all India Act, with uniform regulations throughout the country; under the Devolution Rules, as explained above, it is the function of the Central Government to promulgate such an Act.

2. The subject being a highly technical one a Committee of three persons including two boiler experts was appointed to examine the existing provincial laws and to put forward proposals for an all India Act, based on the provisions of these laws brought up to date and co-ordinated. The report of this Committee has been published and the views of local Governments obtained upon it. The Bill which is now presented to the Assembly is the result of their recommendations as modified after consideration of the views of Local Governments.

3. The only important respect in which the Bill diverges from certain of the existing Acts is with regard to certificated boiler attendants. It is only in a few provinces that boiler attendants are required to possess certificates of competency. The Industrial Commission recommended that this requirement was unnecessary, a recommendation which the Boiler Laws Committee endorsed, and in which Local Governments, including those now insisting on certificates, have unanimously agreed.

In the appended notes an explanation is given of the more important clauses of the Bill.

Clause 1 (3).—It is undesirable that the law should come into force until the *regulations* to be framed under the enabling section are ready. These regulations have been referred in draft form to persons experts for scrutiny and it is unlikely that they will be ready to be published for some time. Further, it is desirable to give boiler owners some period of grace within which to make themselves acquainted with the new Act, before it actually comes into force. On these accounts power is taken to bring the Act into effect by notification.

Clause 2 (f).—A steam pipe can be as dangerous as a boiler. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for the regular inspection of steam pipes.

Clause 5.—The boilers used on ordinary steam ships are already subject to a law which ensures proper inspection, and boilers used on His Majesty's ships are always in the charge of competent engineers. It is, therefore, unnecessary to bring these classes of boilers within the scope of the Act. Similarly as regards sub-clause (*c*) the boilers used on the large, well organized railways are in charge of competent engineers and it would be a work of supererogation for the provincial boiler inspection staff to inspect such boilers: hence power is taken to exempt such railways. On the other hand, in the case of tramways and the smaller railway lines it may be desirable to provide for inspection by the provincial staff. Exemptions made under this clause will be specific in each case.

Clause 7.—The intention is that all boilers which come within the definition shall be registered and that the scale of registration fees shall be uniform for the whole of India, though the fee payable will of course vary according to the size of the boiler. It is desirable that, on receipt of an application for registration, the Inspector should be bound by law to examine the boiler within a reasonable period: otherwise, the owner might be put to considerable loss and inconvenience in having to wait for a long time before bringing the boiler into use. It is essential too that the Inspector should give the owner ten days' notice of the date of his inspection as, in the case of multitubular boilers, it takes ten days to make the boiler ready for inspection.

Clause 8.—The object of the provisional order is to allow the owner to work the boiler in certain cases before the final orders of the Chief Inspector have been received. This provision should obviate any inconvenience which might be experienced by the owner if the Chief Inspector was on tour and the reference to him or the receipt of his orders was delayed.

Clause 11 (c).—As explained above, certificates of competency will no longer be required in boiler attendants, but this should not absolve the owner of the boiler from the responsibility of seeing that the man in charge of it is capable of looking after it; power is therefore reserved in this sub-clause to the Chief Inspector to prohibit the working of a boiler if it is in the charge of an incompetent person.

Clause 18.—The making of a structural alteration may seriously impair the strength of a boiler; it is necessary therefore that, when an owner intends to make such an alteration, the Chief Inspector should have knowledge of it.

Clauses 27 and 28.—It is proposed to distinguish between the rules made by the Governor-General and by Local Governments under these clauses by describing those made by the Governor-General as *regulations*. These regulations will be uniform for the whole of India. Local Governments are empowered to make rules for the general administration of the Act.

SIMLA,
The 24th August 1922.

C. A. INNES.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1922:—

No. 33 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Official Trustees Act, 1913, and the Administrator General's Act, 1913.

II of 1913. III of 1913. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Official Trustees Act, 1913, and the Administrator-General's Act, 1913; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Official Trustees and Administrator-General's Acts Amendment Act, 192 .

PART I.

II of 1913. Amendment of section 2, Act II of 1913. 2. To section 2 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the said Act), after clause (*b*) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*bb*) 'revenues of the Government' means, in respect of any part of India in which the powers and duties of the Government under this Act are exercised and discharged by a Local Government, the revenues allocated to that Government under the Government of India Act."

Amendment of section 9, Act II of 1913. 3. In section 15 of the said Act,—

(*a*) the words "of India", where they first occur, shall be omitted; and

(*b*) after the word "revenues", where it occurs for the second time in sub-section (*1*), and after the same word in sub-section (*2*), the words "of the Government as" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 17, 18, 23 and 24, Act II of 1913. 4. In sections 17, 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act the words "of India", wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

PART II.

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1913.

5. To section 2 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the said Act), after clause (*10*) the following clause shall be added, namely — III of 1913.

"(*11*) 'revenues of the Government' means, in respect of any part of India in which the powers and duties of the Government under this Act are exercised and discharged by a Local Government, the revenues allocated to that Government under the Government of India Act."

Amendment of section 39, Act III of 1913.

6. In section 39 of the said Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "of India" where they first occur, shall be omitted and after the word "revenues" where it occurs for the second time the words "of the Government or" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words "to render" the words "the Government or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 42, 43, 52 and 53, Act III of 1913.

7. In sections 42, 43, 52 and 53 of the said Act the words "of India" wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 15 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913, and section 38 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, render the revenues of the Government of India liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Official Trustee or the Administrator-General, if he were a private trustee or administrator, would be personally liable to discharge. Section 24 of the former Act and section 53 of the latter also require the Government of India to pay back any unclaimed assets transferred to their credit and account if a claimant comes forward after such transfer and establishes his claim. As under the reforms "Administrators General and Official Trustees" is a provincial subject, and under rule 14 (*1*) of the Devolution Rules, Provincial Governments are entitled to claim as of right to receive from the Government of India any sums annually credited to their account under sections 15 and 23 of Act II of 1913, and sections 38 and 52 of Act III of 1913, it is proposed in the Bill to amend the two Acts so as to transfer to the Provincial Governments and their revenues the liabilities at present imposed on the Government of India and their revenues, and also to amend other sections of the Acts so as to indicate that the fees and unclaimed assets realized under them are now allocated to Provincial revenues.

SIMLA,
The 25th July 1922.

W. H. VINCENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September 1922 :—

No. 24 OF 1922.

A Bill to remove the restrictions imposed on the transfer of ships registered in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove the restrictions imposed on the transfer of ships registered in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction (Repealing) Act, 1922.

Repeal of Act XX of 1917.

2. The Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction Act, 1917, is hereby repealed. XX of 1917.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction Act, 1917, was enacted on the lines of the British Ships Restriction Act, 1915 and 1916, with a view to preventing transfers to alien interests of ships registered in India under the British Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and like the United Kingdom Acts, it was to remain in force until three years after the termination of the war, that is to say until the 31st August 1924.

2. When the Indian Act was passed, tonnage was in keen demand and practically the whole of British Shipping was under control for essential war purposes. There was, therefore, considerable inducement to transfer registry in order to avoid impressment and to secure open rates of freight. It also seemed inevitable that for several years after the war the supply of tonnage would not equal the demand. Conditions have, however, so completely altered, that each of these factors is now entirely inoperative, and the necessity for an enactment of this kind no longer exists. It has therefore been decided to repeal this Act as an unnecessary restriction on freedom of trade. The present Bill purports to give effect to this decision.

SIMLA,
The 27th April 1922.

C. A. INNES.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September 1922 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 3*.—We have made some amendments in this clause which are calculated to put it beyond doubt that the clause, in the first place, is only aimed at persons acting with intent to commit the offence constituted by the clause and, in the second place, does not penalise any action taken *bona fide* to procure in a lawful manner the absence from duty or resignation of a police-man for the purpose of bettering his prospects or otherwise furthering his welfare.

3. We have added two clauses, 4 and 5, the first of which specifically saves the *bona fide* activities of recognised police associations in the furtherance of the objects for which they were formed, whilst the second provides an additional safeguard against abuse of the Act by requiring the previous sanction, or a complaint, of the District Magistrate, or, in the Presidency-town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police, before a Court proceeds to the trial of an alleged offence under the Act.

4. We are of opinion that it is unnecessary to make the provisions of the Bill applicable in the case of any police other than what may be called the regular police forces. We have accordingly omitted from the Schedule mention of all enactments relating to rural or village police.

The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February, 1922.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. S. SAPRU.
W. B. VINCENT.
H. S. GOUR.*
MAN SINGH.*
J. CHAUDHURI.
W. M. HUSSANALLY.*
J. K. KABRAJI.
W. J. KEITH.
PYARE LAL.
C. S. SUBRAHMANAYAM.
F. McCARTHY.
ISWAR SARAN.*
SHAHAB-UD-DIN.

The 20th March, 1922.

* Subject to a note at dissent.

Note of Dissent.

I regret that owing to an important pre-engagement of which I had given due notice, I could not be present at the final meeting of the Select Committee when the important clauses of the Bill were settled. I have therefore to subjoin this note.

In the first place, I am doubtful whether the existing law does not suffice to attack the mischief attacked by the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill reference is made to section 29 of the Police Act (V of 1861) read with sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code which (*inter alia*) makes the following offence punishable:—

> Whoever instigates or intentionally aids by any act or illegal omission any police officer to withdraw from the duties of his office without permission or notice shall be liable to imprisonment for 3 months.

It has not been shown that the efficacy of this provision has ever been tested and found deficient to cope with the seduction of members of the police-force. It seems to me that a portion of clause 3 is therefore redundant.

The proviso I had drafted does not appear to have been worked into the Bill.

I would re-commit it to the Select Committee for further consideration or re-publish it for eliciting further opinions thereon.

I presume that the measure is not one for emergent legislation.

H. S. GOUR

Dated the 21st March 1922.

Note of Dissent.

I had the advantage of attending both the meetings of the Select Committee, but I regret to say that I have to differ from my Honourable and learned colleagues in some points.

(1) I do not see the necessity of including in the Bill a provision against spreading disaffection among the members of a police-force; section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code penalises spreading of disaffection against the Crown and the Government established by law in British India and I do not understand the necessity of making a separate provision for spreading disaffection among the police-forces specially. Even in the case of Military and Navy, sections 131 and 505, Indian Penal Code, do not make a special provision against spreading disaffection among them and only provide against abetting the committing of mutiny or seducing from allegiance or causing disregard or failure in duty. Moreover, the language used herein is not quite clear. Even if this provision is to remain, the language should be made quite clear, and the words "toward His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India" should be added in order to avoid any chance of misinterpretation, and it would be very dangerous to extend the provision against spreading disaffection beyond the terms of section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

(2) I am strongly of opinion that the words "does any act which he knows is likely to cause" and "does any act which he knows is likely to induce" should be deleted from clause 3. I think also lately no case has been made out to make the Act so wide as to include in the Bill acts done with the knowledge of likelihood of that effect. Even the language of section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, is not so wide and provides only up to the extent of attempt.

(3) The Bill as at present framed provides no protection even for a *bona fide* adviser to a member of a police-force. I further agree with my learned friend, Dr. Gour, that it has not been shown that the efficacy of the pre-existing law to cope with the seduction of police officers has been tried and found wanting. In the question of punishment provided for in the Bill, I agree with my Honourable friend, Mr. W. M. Hussanally.

MAN SINGH.

Note of Dissent.

I sign the report subject to the remark that I consider the punishment provided in clause 3 as unnecessarily heavy. In my opinion, the punishment ought to be the same as for a police officer leaving the service without giving statutory notice.

W. M. HUSSANALLY.

Dated the 31st March 1922.

Note of Dissent.

I regret that the final meeting of the Select Committee was held on the 31st day and I was therefore unable to attend it.

I am of opinion that the existing law is sufficient to deal with the offence of spreading disaffection. I hold that no case has been made out for the enactment of any new provisions. It has not been shown that the existing provisions have been tried and found wanting.

The language of clause (3) is too wide. I apprehend it penalises the bona fide expression of opinion about the police service. I have known people actually exhorting young men not to join the profession of law, but to go in for other careers. In view of the language of this clause, I am afraid, any one who adopted a similar attitude towards the police service and dissuaded young men from joining it, would render himself liable to conviction.

If it be held that a new enactment is needed, the punishment provided is severe.

If this measure be passed, it should remain in force for only one year.

There being no special urgency about this piece of legislation, I suggest its re-publication for eliciting further opinions.

Dated the 23rd March 1922.

ISWAR SARAN.

BILL No. 3 OF 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.)

A Bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences.

WHEREAS it is expedient to penalize the spreading of disaffection among the police and other kindred offences; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Police (Incitement to Disaffection), Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

Definition.

2. In this Act, the expression "member of a police force" means any person appointed or enrolled for the performance of police duties and in any enactment specified in the Schedule.

Penalty for causing disaffection, etc.

3. Whoever *intentionally* causes or attempts to cause, or does any act *which he knows is likely* to cause, disaffection amongst the members of a police-force, or induces or attempts to induce, or does any act *which he knows is likely* to induce any member of a police-force to withhold his services *otherwise than in a manner expressly authorized by or under any law for the time being in force*, or to commit a breach of discipline, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Saving of acts done by police associations.

4. *Nothing shall be deemed to be an offence under this Act which is done by or on behalf of any association formed for the purpose of furthering the interests of members of a police force as such, where the association has been authorized or recognized by the Government and the act done is done in good faith under any rules or articles of the association which have been approved by the Government.*

Sanction to trial of offences by subordinate Courts.

5. *No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Act except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the District Magistrate, of any, to which such Court is subordinate or, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police.*

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Short title	Year.	No.	Short title.
		Acts of the Governor-General in Council.			*Bengal Acts—cont.*
1836	XXIV	The Madras District Police Act, 1836.	1866	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861.	1869	III	The Calcutta Port Act, 1869.
1887	XV	The Burma Military Police Act, 1887.	1920	II	The Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) Act, 1920.
1890	III	The Police Act, 1890.			
1892	V	The Bengal Military Police Act, 1892.			*Burma Act.*
		Madras Act.	1909	IV	The Rangoon Police Act, 1909.
1888	III	The Madras City Police Act, 1888.			*Assam Act.*
		Bombay Acts.	1920	I	The Assam Rifles Act, 1920.
1890	IV	The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.			*Regulation by the Governor General in Council.*
1902	IV	The City of Bombay Police Act 1902.			
		Bengal Acts.	1858	II	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Military Police Regulation, 1858.
1866	II	The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.			

The following Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, was presented to the Council of State on the 6th September 1922:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

The Committee at its first meeting proceeded under rule 42 to elect the Honourable Dr. Sapru as its Chairman. The statement appended to our Report shows the number of the meetings held and the names of the Members who attended each meeting.

1. A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, as introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1917, and circulated to Local Governments, etc., for opinion.
2. Paper No. I:
(Opinions from Delhi, Coorg, Baluchistan, Assam and the Central Provinces.)
3. Paper No. II:
(Opinions from Burma, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Bihar and Orissa).
4. Paper No. III:
(Opinions from Bombay and the Punjab).
5. Paper No. IV.
(Opinions from Calcutta High Court, Madras, United Provinces and Bengal.)
6. Paper No. V:
(Opinion from the Madras High Court Vakils' Association.)
7. Paper No. VI:
(Opinion from the High Court, Bombay.)
8. Paper No. VII.
(Opinion from Bihar and Orissa.)
9. Paper No. VIII:
(Opinion from Bombay.)
10. Paper No. IX.
(Opinions from Bombay and Bengal.)
11. Paper No. X.
(Opinions from Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.)
12. Precis of opinions referred to above.

The following notes on the clauses of the Bill refer to all the important changes which we have made in the Bill. We have made a large number of small drafting amendments to which we do not think it is necessary to draw attention in detail.

Clause 3.—We do not see sufficient reason for differentiating between sections 437 and 438, on the one hand, and sections 182 and 407, on the other, and we have therefore included the first-mentioned sections in the proposed sub-section (3) of section 10. We think that the suggestion that this sub-section should be transferred to section 17 of the Code should be considered if and when the Code is consolidated. We would not attempt any definition of the word "inferior" used in sections 435 and 438, as suggested by the Calcutta Bar Library Club. The Courts do not seem to have experienced difficulty in interpreting the word. Nor do we agree with the same critic that any amendment is necessary in the last column of Schedule II against section 121 A. This point appears to us to be covered by sections 10 (2) and 14 (4), as proposed, read with section 28 (c).

Clause 5.—We think there is force in the suggestion of the Calcutta Bar Library Club that it is not necessary to restrict the appointment of an Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to persons who are already Presidency Magistrates, and we have therefore substituted the words "any person" for the words "any Presidency Magistrate."

Clause 6.—This clause was introduced by the Committee which sat on the Bill in 1916. They refer to it in their note on clause 2, which makes certain amendments in section 10 of the Code regarding the appointment of Additional District Magistrates. We think that if it is necessary in section 29 (1) to refer to the provisions of section 10, then it is also necessary to make a reference to section 18 which, as amended, will provide for the appointment of Additional Chief Presidency Magistrates. But in view of the fact that sections 18 (2) and 18 (4) as proposed provide for the conferment on additional District Magistrates and Additional Chief Presidency Magistrates respectively of all the powers exercisable by District Magistrates and Chief Presidency Magistrates under the Code and also *under any other law for the time being in force*, we are not satisfied that any amendment of section 29 is necessary in this respect. We have, however, amended the opening words of the section to bring them into conformity with the language of section 28.

Clause 8.—In view of the fact that the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, has to a considerable extent been repealed in Madras by the Madras Children Act, 1920, and may be repealed elsewhere, we have proposed an addition to the new section 29-A to provide for such cases.

Clause 9.—We accept the amendments proposed by this clause, but, as a matter of drafting, have substituted the words "in which" for the words "to which."

Clauses 9 and 10.—Some of our non-official members deprecated any extension of the scope of section 44, and on the whole, in view of the fact that prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the section are rare, we thought that the matter was not one of great importance. We have, therefore, deleted clause 8.

We are agreed, however, that the same considerations do not apply to section 45 where the obligation to give information to the police is laid on a restricted class of persons, and we have maintained the additions made to clause (c) of sub-section (1). We think that, in the case referred to in clause (d), the obligation to give information should only arise when a reasonable suspicion exists that a non-bailable offence has been committed. We have made an amendment in sub-section (2) to meet a difficulty pointed out by the Central Provinces Government.

Clause 12.—We think that the amendment of section 54, as drafted, might lead to the interpretation that a requisition could only be issued in cases where arrest was lawful under the first clause of sub-section (1). We do not think that this was the intention, and we would, therefore, add a separate clause for arrest on requisition. We agree with those critics who desire that some safeguard should be provided, and we have, therefore, proposed to lay down that the requisition shall reveal the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made, so that the arresting

officer can satisfy himself that the arrest could lawfully have been made without warrant by the officer making the requisition.

Clause 13.—We think that the words "without unnecessary delay" should govern all that follows, and we have made a slight drafting change to effect this.

Clause 14.—The sub sections which the Bill adds to section 88 imply that the Court which issues an order of attachment or modifies the same under sub-section (*2*) is to investigate and determine a claim or objection. We think that a limited power to transfer claims and objections for disposal to subordinate Magistrates would be useful, and we have, therefore, provided that District Magistrates may transfer such cases to Magistrates not below the rank of second class Magistrates, and that Chief Presidency Magistrates may likewise transfer cases to Presidency Magistrates subordinate to them. The other amendments that we have made in this clause are consequential upon this.

Clause 15.—We consider that the words "if necessary" add nothing to the section and that they may cause difficulty in that a person charged with an offence under sub-section (*5*) of section 103 might miss the defence that there was no necessity for an order in writing. We have, therefore, deleted them. We also think that a prosecution should not be instituted under sub-section (*5*) unless the order in writing has been delivered or tendered to the person to whom it is addressed.

Clause 16.—We agree generally that convictions for offences under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code should justify action under section 109; but we have made an exception in the case of section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 18.—In view of the recent amendments made in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, regulating the editing of newspapers, we have made a consequential amendment here. We also think that the protection given by the last clause of section 108 should only extend to newspapers which are edited, printed and published in conformity with the Act.

Clause 19.—We notice that clause (*d*) of section 110, as re-drafted by the Bill, omits the reference to the counterfeiting of currency notes, which appears in the present law. We have, therefore, included offences under sections 489-A to 489-D of the Indian Penal Code in the clause. We have also included abetment.

We considered a suggestion that clause (*f*) of section 110 should be deleted on the ground that it should be possible to bring every case under clause (*f*) within the remaining clauses of the section. We decided by a majority to retain the clause.

Clause 20.—In view of the numerous objections to the addition proposed by sub-clause (*i*) to sub-section (*3*) of section 117, we are doubtful of the wisdom of the addition and we have, therefore, omitted it.

We approve of the principle of new sub-section (*3*) of section 117 which, as an alternative to the immediate arrest allowed by the proviso to section 114, enables a Magistrate to make an interim order for security. But we see no reason why the interim order should not be in certain cases one for security for good behaviour, provided that an order of this nature is not made in proceedings under section 107. We have also re-drafted the proviso to new sub-section (*3*) in the hope of making its intention clearer.

We decided in favour of maintaining the amendment of present sub-section (*3*) which will enable the fact that a person is "so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community" to be proved by evidence of general repute. Our colleague Sayad Raza Ali dissents from this view. On the other hand, we think that the deletion of the words "or otherwise" would be a mistake, as the Courts might hold that some change in the law was intended by their omission, and that the sub-section was intended to be exhaustive of the methods of proof.

Clause 21.—We have adopted the suggestion that the provisions of new section 122 should be elaborated so as to enable a Magistrate to reject a surety previously accepted by him or his predecessor. This involves a few consequential amendments in the section which we have made. We think that the procedure set out in sub-sections (*3*) and (*5*) of section 126 should apply in the case of a surety subsequently rejected, and we have added a new clause which makes the necessary amendments in section 126. We have also laid down the grounds on which a Magistrate will be justified in rejecting a surety as an unfit person for the purposes of the bond. The three points which we have included are the only points that have been considered by the High Courts.

Clause 22.—We accept the amendments made in section 123 by this clause. We have added another amendment to provide that sub-section (*6*) of section 123 as it stands shall apply only to cases for security under section 110. We think that in cases under sections 106 and 109 imprisonment in default of furnishing security should be simple.

It has been pointed out that, though the object of new sub-section (3-A) is to avoid differences of opinion in a single case between the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, yet the amendment proposed by clause 105 in section 405 may have this very result inasmuch as in a single case one accused person may appeal to the District Magistrate, while the case of another accused person will be referred to the Sessions Judge. The Bombay Government have suggested that, where the case of one accused has to be referred to the Sessions Judge under section 123, the case of all should be referred whether they have given security or not. We have adopted this suggestion.

Clause 25.—The principal question in connection with this clause is whether, as provided in the Bill, questions of title in relation to rights of way and the like should, for the purposes of the Chapter, be finally decided by the Magistrate, or whether the almost uniform decisions of the High Courts, which lay down that the Magistrate must stay proceedings if he is satisfied that the question has been raised *bona fide*, should be followed. We prefer to accept the latter view as laid down in Manoharday *versus* Bidhu Bhushan Sircar, I.L.R. 42 Cal., 168; and, as the case will not arise in all proceedings under this section, and more especially as we incline to the opinion that the proposed re-drafting of section 135 is not altogether satisfactory, we have provided for it as a special case in a new section 138-A. Our proposals involve the necessity of laying down clearly that the Magistrate only is competent to inquire into a claim relating to title. In view of section 142 and of the fact that in a case of any importance either the person against whom the order was originally made or some member of the public will bring the matter before a Civil Court, we do not think it necessary to lay

down that the Magistrate may resume the proceedings upon the failure by the person against whom the order was made to institute civil proceedings within a reasonable time.

Clause 26.—We accept the amendment made in section 144 by this clause. It was suggested to us that section 144 should be elaborated so as to enable a person aggrieved by an order made under the section to require the Magistrate to make a judicial inquiry regarding the truth of the information on which he had acted, and thereby to bring in the revisional powers of the High Court. With the exception of Saiyad Ruza Ali we think this proposal goes too far, and that it is necessary to maintain the executive character of proceedings under section 144. We are, however, prepared—and we have proposed an amendment to this effect—to lay down that a person aggrieved shall be entitled to apply to the Magistrate and show cause against the order, and that the Magistrate shall give him an opportunity to be heard in person or by pleader and shall record an order in writing on the application giving his reasons where he rejects it.

Clauses 27 to 30.—In view of the objections of the Bengal Government, we do not think sections 145, 147 and 148 should apply to the presidency-towns. We have, therefore, omitted the first amendment made by clause 27, and the references to 'Presidency Magistrate' and 'Chief Presidency Magistrate', respectively, in clauses 28 and 30.

In order to meet certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with the words "receive the evidence produced by them" in section 145 (*1*), we have made an amendment adopting the phraseology of section 244 (*2*), and have also added a new sub-section (3 A) on the lines of section 244(*2*). We have made an addition to the first amendment made in sub-section (*3*) of section 145 to make the intention clearer. We have introduced a new clause which, by an amendment of section 146, will enable a District Magistrate to withdraw the attachment of property at any time when he is satisfied that there is no longer any likelihood of a breach of the peace.

Doubts have been expressed as to the procedure to be followed in cases under section 147, and we have introduced amendments here to make it clear that the procedure is to be that laid down by section 145.

Clause 31.—In view of the general objection to the amendment which confines investigations to officers not below the rank of sub-inspector, we have made an amendment which enables Local Governments to specify a lower rank. We recognize that police work in some Provinces might be unreasonably hampered by the first amendment made by the Bill to section 157.

With regard to the second amendment, we observe that investigations are made under section 157 "from information received or otherwise." There will not necessarily, therefore, always be an informant, and we have inserted the words "if any" after the word "informant."

Clause 33.—We discussed the provisions of the proposed new section 162 at length and considered in detail the opinions received in connection with it. We recognize the force of some of the criticisms directed against the section, but we do not think that power should be given to contradict by means of police diaries a prosecution witness who has turned hostile, and still less should power be given in respect of defence witness. We have, therefore, left the clause unaltered.

Clause 34.—The intention of the Bill was to leave the position in regard to statements made under section 164 unaltered, but to confine the recording of confessions under that section to superior Magistrates. We approve the Bill in so far as it deals with confessions and we think that statements also should not be recorded under the section by third-class Magistrates at all or by second-class Magistrates unless specially empowered.

We consider that a statutory obligation should be laid on a Magistrate acting under the section to warn an accused person whose to make a confession that he may be used against him, and we think that the certificate prescribed by sub-section (*3*) should record the fact that the warning had been given.

Clause 35.—Suggestions have been made that section 165 as re-drafted by the Bill goes too far and that it should only permit a search to be made for something specified. We think the utility of the section would be largely impaired if effect were given to these suggestions; but we have provided a safeguard by requiring that an officer acting under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*) shall record in writing his reasons for making a search or requiring a search to be made.

Clause 36.—In the Bill as introduced an investigating officer could not be below the rank of sub-inspector. We have proposed to some extent to remove this restriction, but we are inclined to think that the powers conferred by section 156 should not be exercised by a police-officer making an investigation who is below the rank of sub-inspector. We realize, however, that there may be administrative difficulties in this connexion, and if such difficulties are pointed out by Local Governments, we should be prepared to retain clause 36 unamended.

Clause 37.—In section 167, however, which confers a power to ask for a remand, we would confine the operation to investigating officers not below the rank of sub-inspector.

We consider that the Bill does not go far enough in its restriction of the Magistrates who should be authorised to remand to police custody. We would confine the power to first-class Magistrates and to second-class Magistrates specially empowered.

Clause 38.—We see no cogent reason for the first amendment of sections 169 and 170, which substitutes the words "upon the completion of an investigation" for "upon an investigation." In the case of 169, we agree that the power contemplated by the section should be exercisable by investigating officers, and we see no reason in this case to restrict the power to officers not below the rank of sub-inspector. With regard to section 170, however, we consider that the direct responsibility for sending up a case should rest with the officer in charge of the police station. Section 168 undoubtedly contemplates that the officer in charge is to assume responsibility, and to enable all investigating officers to send up cases under section 170 without reference to the officer in charge would tend to make section 168 of no effect.

We considered whether the power to admit to bail in bailable cases should not be extended to investigating officers, but, on the whole, we are inclined to confine this power also to the officer in charge of the police-station.

Clause 39.—We have deleted this clause, as we think that the power to send a witness to the Court in custody should only be exercisable by the officer in charge of the police-station.

Clause 46.—Here, again, we think that the functions contemplated by section 173 should be exercised by the officer in charge only.

We have considered the objections raised to clause (*b*) which the Bill adds to section 179 (*1*). On the whole, we are in favour of retaining it. But we have, as in clause 31, introduced the words "if any," to meet the case where there is no informant.

Clause 45.—We approve the amendment made in section 190 by this clause; but we think that Courts should take cognizance under section 190 (*1*) (*b*) only upon reports in writing.

Clause 47.—We approve generally the amendment of section 195 proposed by the Bill, but in sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*7*) instead of providing for a complaint by the Local Government or some officer duly authorized in this behalf, we prefer to have a complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Local Government as in section 196.

The drafting of sub-section (*7*) which now becomes sub-section (*8*) has been the subject of severe criticism, and we have introduced an amendment which we think removes the objections which have been raised to the existing sub-section.

We have here introduced a new clause in the Bill making a consequential amendment in section 196-A which has apparently been overlooked.

Clause 48.—New section 196-B is designed to meet the difficulty which arises from the fact that cases under sections 193 and 196-A cannot be properly investigated by the police before complaints are made. Doubts have arisen as to whether investigations can be ordered under section 155 (*2*) by a Magistrate without his taking cognizance of the case. The new section will provide for a preliminary investigation (we have substituted the word 'investigation' for the word 'inquiry'). We recognise that it does not altogether meet the case where the desirability of adding a new charge arises in the Sessions Court. It has been suggested that this difficulty might be met to some extent by substituting the words 'proceed to the trial' for the words "take cognizance" in sections 196 and 196-A. But, on the whole, we prefer not to make this change and to leave clause 48 of the Bill unaltered in substance. In addition to the alteration referred to above, we have made a slight drafting change.

Clause 52.—It has been pointed out to us that difficulties with regard to section 197 have recently come to light. There are certain public servants who are only removable from office by the Secretary of State, and it is unreasonable that they should obtain no protection under the section. Further, in view of section 4 (*8*) of the Code, the word "Judge" has to be interpreted according to the definition given in section 19 of the Indian Penal Code, with the result that Magistrates acting in certain capacities under the Code, *e.g.*, when holding inquiries, obtain no protection. We have, therefore, proposed a redraft of sub-section (*1*) of section 197 to meet these difficulties. We have confined the operation of the section to public servants removable by a Local Government or some higher authority and have provided that the sanction required for a prosecution will be the sanction of the authority which has power to remove. Mr. Chaudhri would prefer to leave section 197 unaltered save in so far as the Bill proposed to amend it; he considers that the amendment proposed by us would enhance the difficulty of obtaining sanction.

Clause 53.—We note that the case of the absent husband will, in view of the amendment proposed in the Bill, be provided for twice. Under section 199 of the Code as it stands, any person who had care of the woman on behalf of the absent husband at the time when the offence was committed can make a complaint, whereas under the proviso any other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint. We think this was probably an oversight. We have, therefore, removed the case of absence from the proviso and have provided in the main section for the leave of the Court in the case where the husband is absent.

Clause 58.—We have adopted the suggestion that the new section 199-A should apply to lunatics as well as to minors. We note that there has been some criticism of the drafting of the new section, and we have re-drafted a portion of it so as to provide that, where the person applying for leave to make a complaint has not been declared by competent authority to be the guardian of the person of the minor or lunatic, and where the Court is satisfied that such guardian has been appointed, the Court shall give such guardian a reasonable opportunity of objecting to the application.

Clause 59.—We have re-drafted the new proviso to section 200 to bring it more into line with the existing provisos and also to convey the idea that when the complainant is a Court there is any possibility of examining the complainant.

Clause 58.—We approve the alterations made by this clause in section 202 subject to the following remarks. The words "where such examination is prescribed by this Code" cover the case of a Presidency Magistrate referred to in proviso (*b*) to section 200. We consider that Presidency Magistrates should be required to examine the complainant and to record his statement in cases where the Court intends to postpone issue of process and order an inquiry under section 202 (*1*).

Clause 55.—We see no force in the introduction of the word "previous," and we have deleted it. We have also made a slight drafting alteration in this clause.

Clause 56.—We have given effect to the suggestion of the Calcutta High Court that powers under section 210 should only be exercised by Magistrates who are empowered to commit for trial.

Clause 63.—We consider that the re-draft of section 239 proposed by this clause is a great improvement on the existing section. We have discussed the various criticisms which have been levelled against the clause and have not seen our way to make any amendment of substance. We think it would be dangerous, if not impossible, to attempt any definition of the phrase "in the course of the same transaction." An exhaustive definition is not feasible, and if the phraseology is altered, the Courts would be deprived of the guidance which they now have from a long course of rulings on the point. We do not find that there has been any pronounced conflict of opinion, the reason being that the Courts, instead of attempting to lay down general principles, as a rule discuss each case on its merits. We have adopted a suggestion to substitute the words "is alleged to have been transferred" for the words "has been transferred" in clause (*e*).

Clause 65.—We have introduced an amendment in section 244 to provide for the case when a complaint is made by a Court, and we have introduced a new clause 67 A in the Bill making a similar amendment in section 252.

Clause 66.—We are doubtful whether a Magistrate acting under section 349 records a finding. All that the section requires him to do is to record his opinion. We have, therefore, proposed a re-draft of this clause.

Clause 67.—We think that the words "or to a Magistrate" near the beginning of this clause were left out on the ground that information to a Magistrate from any person other than a police-officer must be a complaint. We think that this view overlooks the words "with a view to his taking action under this Code" which occur in the definition of "complaint." We also think that there is some force in the fact pointed out by the Calcutta High Court that section 190 (1) (*a*) seems to draw a distinction between information received and a complaint. We have, therefore, restored the words "or to a Magistrate."

Sub-section (3) as re drafted does not provide for the case where the complainant is absent at the time judgment is delivered, and we think power should be given in such a case to summon him to appear and show cause.

We think that there is some anomaly in enabling a Magistrate who cannot impose a fine of more than Rs. 50 to award compensation up to Rs. 100 and we have, therefore, proposed to reduce the amount of compensation which third class Magistrates can award to Rs. 50.

In view of section 547, we do not see any necessity to provide in the new sub-section (2-A) that compensation should be recoverable as if it were a fine.

We have re-drafted the proposed addition to sub-section (5) to make the intention clearer.

We discussed at some length the various merits of the phrases—"frivolous or vexatious" as in the present Code, "false and either frivolous or vexatious" as in the Bill, and "false or vexatious, to the knowledge of the party" as in Act IX of 1922 recently passed to provide for compensatory costs in respect of false claims and defences. On the whole, we are in favour of the Bill as drafted. We do not think that the procedure of section 250 should be used in every false case unless the case is also either frivolous or vexatious. In more serious cases it is desirable that the Magistrate should act under section 476 with a view to the institution of a prosecution.

Clause 68.—It was suggested to us that the new section 253-A is unnecessary, on the ground that though a procedure for the proof of previous convictions is necessary in a Sessions Court to prevent the Jury or the Assessors from being prejudiced by anything they may hear as to the accused's previous record, yet in warrant cases the same considerations do not apply. On the whole, however, we think the new section may serve a useful purpose and we have retained it.

Clause 69.—The criticisms of the amendment introduced by this clause go to two extremes. On the one hand it is suggested that the accused should have a right to postpone his decision as to the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses till the commencement of the next hearing of the case. On the other hand it has been suggested that this provision is likely to be grossly abused for purposes of the defence, and that the introduction of the words "if the Magistrate thinks fit" is an inadequate safeguard. We think that the amendment proposed by the clause is a reasonable compromise between these divergent views and we therefore propose no change.

Clause 70.—We have re-drafted this clause for the reason referred to in our remarks under clause 66.

Clause 71.—The amendment proposed by the Bill would give the Magistrate discretion to discharge the accused when the complainant was absent in any case instituted upon complaint. We are inclined to think that this went too far, and we think it sufficient to extend the application of the section to cases of non-cognizable offences.

Clause 72.—On the whole, we are not satisfied that it is desirable to make offences under section 309 of the Indian Penal Code triable summarily, and we have, therefore, deleted this clause.

Clause 76.—We think the amendments proposed in section 288 effect a considerable improvement; but we would lay down that the evidence of a witness before the committing Magistrate can only be treated as evidence for all purposes "subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act." We considered the suggestion that the power conferred by this section should be exercisable by Appellate and Revisional Courts when the lower Court had refrained from exercising it, but, on the whole, we were of opinion that no provision should be made in this respect.

Clause 77.—We do not think this clause can stand as it is. As pointed out in some of the opinions on the Bill, it does not meet the case where the accused states that he intends to produce documentary evidence only. In that case the prosecutor has no right to sum up under section 289 (*2*), and no right of reply under section 292. We have provided that when the accused addduces oral evidence the prosecutor shall have a right of reply, but when the accused produces documentary evidence only, which is proved by the prosecution witnesses only or which does not require proof, then the prosecutor shall sum up and the defence shall have the right of reply.

Clause 80.—We think there are two defects in this clause as drafted in the Bill. In the first place, we consider that it should be clearly laid down, as in the present section, that each assessor should state his opinion separately. Secondly, the amendment made in the Bill did not necessitate the recording of the opinions. We have re-drafted the clause so as to remove these defects.

Clause 86.—After considerable discussion of the provisions of section 337 and examination of the large body of opinions on this clause, we have unanimously come to the following decisions:—

(*a*) Instead of including all offences punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, we have made the limit ten years and have added, as special cases, sections 211, 210-A, 269, 301, 435 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) The Magistrates who should be allowed to tender a pardon should, in our opinion, be Magistrates of the first-class who are inquiring into the offence and any District Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, having jurisdiction in any place where the offence might be inquired into or tried.

(*c*) The power to tender a pardon should be exercisable during an investigation as well as after a magisterial inquiry has begun.

(*d*) We have deleted the words "other than a Presidency Magistrate." We see no reason why Presidency Magistrates should not record their reasons for tendering a pardon.

(e) We do not agree with the Committee of 1916 that it should not be necessary to produce as a witness in the Sessions Court an accused person who has accepted a pardon.

(f) We think all cases in which there is an approver should be committed for trial, and we have deleted the provision which enabled cases to be transferred to section 30 Magistrates.

Clause 88.—We accept clause 88 so far as it goes except that we would substitute a certificate by the Public Prosecutor for an allegation by the prosecutor as the basis of the prosecution of a person who has accepted a tender of pardon. We consider, however, that it is desirable to lay down some procedure with regard to the plea contemplated by the proviso to sub-section (4). The Bill contains no indication as to when the plea is to be raised and what is to be the effect of it, and difficulties of procedure may obviously arise with reference to sections 255, 271 (2) and 272. We, therefore, propose a new section to be added after section 339, which lays down that when a person to whom a pardon is tendered is being tried under that section, he shall at the commencement of the proceedings be asked whether he raises the plea that he has complied with the conditions on which the pardon was granted, and, if he does so plead, the Court shall record a finding on the point and, if it finds that the conditions have been complied with, shall acquit the accused. This provision we have inserted as a new clause 86-A in the Bill.

Clause 89.—We have added offences under 417, 418, 419, 420, 482, 483, 486 and 494 of the Indian Penal Code to the offences which may be compounded with the permission of the Court.

We understand that an amendment of sub-section (4) of section 345 is necessitated by the fact that its provisions have at times been grossly abused where the person competent to contract has compounded an offence in which he was to some extent implicated himself. We think, however, that the new sub section (3-A) which the Bill introduces is likely to create great difficulties. The reference to section 198 is unsuitable because that section deals with a very small class of offences, whereas sub-section (4) as it stands applies to all cases which are lawfully compoundable. Further, the words "may be compounded by any other person who would be competent to file a complaint on his or her behalf" lead to nothing definite because under section 198 any person will be competent who obtains the leave of the Court. In cases other than those referred to in sections 198 and 199, any person is competent to file complaints, and in such cases the Bill would enable any person to compound an offence. We think the most satisfactory solution is to retain sub-section (4) as it is, but to make the permission of the Court necessary. We have substituted the words "under the age of 18 years" for the words "a minor." We have further provided by a new sub-section that a High Court acting in the exercise of its powers of revision may allow offences to be compounded.

Clause 90.—We have introduced a small amendment into section 348 to make it clear that the section does not empower the Magistrate to pass sentence in a case which he is not competent to try.

Clause 92.—Our colleague, Sir B. C. Mitter, pointed out that in regard to sections 346 and 350 the general principle is recognized that a Court which convicts an accused should ordinarily act only on evidence heard by itself, and suggested the advisability of applying the same principle to cases coming under section 349. The official members of the Joint Committee were of opinion that a distinction could be drawn in the case of section 349 inasmuch as under that section a Magistrate who is competent to try the offence has heard the whole of the prosecution evidence and has formed his opinion thereon, whereas under section 346 a Magistrate who finds that he had not jurisdiction has only heard part of the evidence. The official members also thought that, if the provisions of section 350 were to be applied to cases under section 349, the latter would probably become inoperative as Magistrates would prefer to dispose of cases themselves and pass what in their opinion was an inadequate sentence rather than run the risk of having the cases re-heard. The non-official members were of opinion that in these circumstances section 349 might be repealed. The Committee, however, as a whole agreed that they would not be justified in making such a drastic alteration in the Code until the point had been specifically put to Local Governments and their opinions had been invited. Clause 92 has, therefore, in this respect been left unaltered.

We think, however, that the new sub section (4) which has been introduced in the Bill to deal with the case of Benches goes somewhat too far, and we have substituted for it a new section after section 350 which in our opinion gives effect to the law as laid down by the High Courts. Briefly, it provides that a judgment of a Bench shall be valid when the Bench is duly constituted at the time of passing the judgment and the judgment is passed by Magistrates all of whom have heard the proceedings throughout.

Clause 94.—We are inclined to agree with those critics who point out that the re-draft proposed by sub-clause (i) in sub-section (1) of section 361 does not get rid of the difficulty that a Magistrate has to make up his mind as to the sentence he will impose before he begins trying the case. We do not see how this difficulty can be got rid of; but we think that the amendment proposed has the advantage of bringing the language of this section into conformity with the language of sections 253 and 264, and we would, therefore, retain this sub-clause.

In order to meet difficulties that have arisen, we have introduced a sub-section laying down that Presidency Magistrates in cases subject to appeal, shall make a memorandum of the substance of the examination of the accused, and we have introduced a new clause making a consequential amendment in sub-section (4) of section 364.

The non-official members, who constituted a majority in the Committee, expressed their dissatisfaction with the distinctions drawn in the Code between Presidency Magistrates and other Magistrates, and in particular with regard to this clause would have liked to see Presidency Magistrates required, to warrant cases at all events, to keep as full a record as any other Magistrate. But the Committee as a whole held that there was some force in the contention put forward by numerous High Court Judges that no change should be made in the Code affecting to any extent the special powers of Presidency Magistrates until a much fuller inquiry had been made into the question of their status, powers and procedure. We desire to take the opportunity of placing on record our hope that it may be possible to appoint a small Committee to undertake this investigation.

Clause 95.—In view of the objections taken by the Judges of the High Courts to the amendment of section 365, we have modified the clause in such a way as to provide that rules shall be made

prescribing the manner in which the evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Courts, and that the evidence shall be taken down in accordance with those rules. We do not think it necessary that the Judges of the Court should take down the evidence themselves, but we are of opinion that there should certainly be some record.

Clause 96.—We do not see any necessity to limit the privilege of dictating judgments in the manner provided by the Bill, and we have, therefore, re-drafted this clause. We think it desirable to lay down that orders under sections 128 and 125 (3) should be deemed to be judgments for the purposes of the section.

Clause 97.—The proposal to repeal the words "other than a High Court" was intended to remove the possibility of reading section 369 as if it gave High Courts unlimited powers of altering or reviewing their judgments. But there are cases other than those referred to in sections 435 and 439 in which a review of judgment is possible. We would refer to section 214 and also to clause 26 of the Letters Patent of the Presidency High Courts. The Indian Legislature has power to amend the Letters Patent of the High Courts, and the amendment introduced by clause 97 might be interpreted as an intention to amend the Letters Patent in this respect. We have, therefore, re-drafted the amendment so as to provide that no Court shall alter or review its judgment save as provided by or under any law for the time being in force or, in the case of a High Court, in its Letters Patent.

Clause 98.—This amendment of section 376 has been condemned by a majority of the Judges who have expressed an opinion on the Bill. In view of the fact that the difficulty which the amendment is intended to meet is probably of rare occurrence, and that the second portion of the proviso will be inapplicable in the case of Judicial Commissioners' Courts which do not at present consist of five Judges, we prefer to leave the law as it is, and we have deleted this clause.

Clause 99.—We approve generally of the principle embodied in this clause in that it enables a fine to be recovered by procedure against immoveable property through the agency of the Civil Court, but we do not think that the matter can suitably be dealt with as a proviso to a rule-making power dealing with warrants of attachment against moveable property. We have, therefore, re-drafted a great deal of this clause, introducing execution through the Civil Court as a substantive provision. We think it should be made clear that the Civil Court should not arrest or detain an offender who has already been sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

We recognise that the procedure prescribed may in some cases involve considerable delay and we attempted to find some more summary method of proceeding against immoveable property on the lines of those laws which enable moneys due to the Crown to be recovered as arrears of land revenue. We have, however, found ourselves unable to devise any procedure which will not be open to most of the objections put forward against the present clause.

Clause 103.—We agree with those critics who point out that the drafting of this clause will not have the effect which the Committee of 1916 contemplated. The result of the amendments introduced will ordinarily be that imprisonment for a subsequent offence will not be concurrent with detention under section 123. The Bill in fact appears to alter the law as laid down by the High Courts, which is that when a person is in jail in default of giving security, a sentence of imprisonment for a subsequent offence passed subsequently must take effect at once. We think that in most cases this is what the law should be; that is to say, in cases where an offence has been committed prior to the order under section 118 but the conviction takes place subsequently, the sentences should ordinarily run consecutively, but where the offence is committed after the order under section 123 has been passed, *e.g.*, cases of escape from custody or jail or of offences committed in jail, then we think that the imprisonment for the subsequent offence should ordinarily not be concurrent; otherwise the prisoner might in some cases receive no further punishment for his subsequent offence. We have, therefore, re-drafted this clause on these lines.

Clause 104.—We have substituted the word "law" for the word "Act" so as to enable the provisions of section 401 to be applied in the case of persons sentenced by tribunals constituted by Regulations or Ordinances.

Clause 107.—We note that there has been considerable criticism on this clause which provides for an appeal against an order refusing to accept a surety. But we think that if no appeal is provided, many cases are bound to be taken up in revision and we would retain the clause. We have made a slight amendment consequential on our proposals regarding section 122.

We do not agree that all appeals under sections 408 and 408A should lie to the Sessions Judge. Saiyad Raza Ali dissents from this view.

Clauses 109 and 111.—In view of the fact that the whole question of the trial of European British subjects has recently been under examination by a Committee appointed for the purpose, we do not think that the present Bill should attempt to deal with isolated provisions of the Code, and we have therefore deleted the amendment of clause (*e*) of the proviso to section 403.

It has been pointed out that, even with the amendment proposed by clause 111, there will still be anomalies, in that the cases of persons who will have a right to appeal under section 415A and who do not appeal will not be covered. We think, however, that the Legislature has gone as far as it can in giving a right of appeal in the cases referred to, and, if injustice results, the powers of remission can always be exercised under section 401.

There is some force in the criticism that, if the accused with an appealable sentence postpones the presentation of his appeal until the period of limitation is about to expire, difficulties may arise in the case of the other accused whose right to appeal then accrues. It is possible that their case could be met by action under section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. But, on the whole, we think it safer to lay down that, notwithstanding anything contained in that Act, the period prescribed by the Act for an appeal shall in the case of such persons run from the date when their right to appeal accrued, that is the date on which a first appeal is preferred by a co-accused who received an appealable sentence.

Clause 113.—For the reasons given under clause 98, we have deleted this amendment of section 439. We notice that the proposed amendment would also have applied in the case of revisions in view of the last words of section 439 (*1*).

Clause 114.—It has been suggested from various quarters that revision should be allowed in respect of proceedings under sections 143 and 144 and Chapter XII. We do not agree that any change should be made in the law in this respect. Sayyad Raza Ali dissents from the conclusion so far as cases under section 144 are concerned.

The non-official members of the Committee who were present when this clause came under discussion were unanimously of opinion that a revision should be allowed in respect of proceedings under sections 476A and 476B. The official members, on the other hand, thought that this was unnecessary in view of the facts that a right of appeal is allowed under section 476B, and that there are no revision proceedings in connection with a complaint filed by a private individual. In this connection, however, it was pointed by non-official members that a Court making a complaint cannot be held directly responsible and cannot be prosecuted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code; whereas this possibility in the case of a private complainant acts as a safeguard against the indiscriminate filing of complaints. We have amended the Bill in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

Clauses 115 and 116.—We are doubtful of the necessity for the amendment introduced by clause 115. The words "instead of directing a fresh inquiry" in section 436 appear to us to refer to the inquiry which can be directed under the next following section, and to substitute the words "direct that further inquiry be made into the case" are to some extent redundant. We think that an interlocutory at sections 436 and 437 would make the intention clearer. We have added a proviso to the present section 437 to give effect to the rule laid down by the Courts that a fresh inquiry should not be made into the case of a person who has been discharged unless he has had an opportunity of showing cause.

Clause 117.—We have in the interests of brevity re-drafted the amendment proposed by this clause.

We have introduced here an amendment of section 434 consequential upon the alterations made by the Bill in section 195.

Clauses 120 to 125.—Since the amendments of Chapter XXXIV were drafted by the Committee which sat in 1916, the Legislature has made an amendment of section 35 (*2*) of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and that section now covers exactly the power given to the Local Government by proviso (*i*) to section 466 (*2*) and by section 471 (*2*) to direct any person in respect of whom an order of confinement has been made under those sections to be detained in a jail, lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody. In so far, therefore, as these two provisions purport to give the Local Government power to vary an order of detention by prescribing any other place of safe custody, they are superfluous, as the power already exists in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. We do not consider that a power is required to vary the order in any other respect in view of the provisions of sections 473, 474 and 475 of the Code, which appear to provide for all contingencies including absolute release or release on security. We would, therefore, omit proviso (*i*) to section 466 (*2*) and sub section (*2*) of section 471 and would retain in section 474 the words "section 466 or" which clause 124 of the Bill proposes to remove. We see no reason why the provisions of section 474 should not apply to cases coming under section 466. We would, however, draw attention to the fact that the word "detain" is in the Code being substituted for the word "confine," and would recommend that an opportunity should be taken to make a corresponding amendment in section 35 of the Indian Lunacy Act.

With regard to the first proposed proviso to sub section (*2*) of section 471, we note that the Local Government has power under section 475 to deliver lunatics to relatives after an order has been passed under section 471, and the Local Government only exercises its powers under that section on receipt of expert advice. We do not think it desirable to enable a Court, to exercise the same power on its own responsibility, and we would point out that the Committee of 1916 itself expressed the opinion that once a person has been ordered by a Court to be detained as a lunatic, provision for his care, periodical examination, release, etc., should be a matter for the Local Government and not for the Courts. The inclusion of the proviso which we have referred to is inconsistent with this opinion, and for these reasons we have deleted it.

Clause 126.—The changes that we have made in the proposed section 476 are not of great importance. We have provided that a Court on such application made to it or suo motu and after such preliminary inquiry, if any, as it thinks necessary. For the words "committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding" we have substituted the phraseology used in the proposed new section 195. We have substituted "may make a complaint" for "shall make a complaint" and, in view of the criticism of the words "nearest first-class Magistrate" we have provided that a complaint should be sent to a first-class Magistrate having jurisdiction. For the words "if he thinks expedient in the interests of justice," which we think might hamper a Magistrate in the exercise of his powers of adjournment, we have substituted "if he thinks fit." In order to give effect to the decision arrived at in our consideration of clause 114 that proceedings under section 476, etc., should be subject to revision, we have introduced words which will make it necessary for the Court to record an order.

We have entirely re-drafted sections 476A and 476B. Section 476A in our re-draft is now confined to the case where a superior Court takes action after no action whatever has been taken under section 476 in an inferior Court. Section 476B provides specifically for an appeal against the making of a complaint or against a refusal to make a complaint.

Section 477 is inconsistent with section 476 as proposed by the Bill because the latter section made it obligatory on the Court to make a complaint and send it to a first-class Magistrate. This defect has been removed by one of the amendments we have made in section 476, but we are doubtful whether section 477 should stand. We considered a proposal to enable a Court of Session to try a case committed to it after a complaint had been made by itself, but we do not think it desirable that a Court which has instituted the proceedings should dispose of the case itself, and we have, therefore, introduced a clause into the Bill repealing section 477.

Clause 127.—We notice that the original Bill proposed to raise from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 the amount awardable as maintenance under section 488. This proposal was rejected by the Committee of 1916, but, in view of the passing of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921, which enables any

Courts to enforce summary orders up to an amount of £ 2 a week, we think the limit in our own law might well be raised to Rs. 100. This involves a consequential amendment in section 489.

Clause 128.—We do not consider that the addition made by this clause to section 491 is particularly necessary or desirable. It is true that in respect of extradition proceedings an alternative procedure is laid down in section 3 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, but, having regard to the view taken by the Calcutta High Court in I. L. R. 39 Cal., 164 as to the scope of its functions under the section, we think this clause might well be deleted.

Clause 129.—We are doubtful whether the second amendment made by the Bill in section 491 really effects what was intended. In some places there are special Police Acts and they do not invariably give the Local Government power to delegate to Assistant Superintendents the powers of a District Superintendent. Moreover, there is a variety of nomenclature and we think it better to leave it to the Local Governments to prescribe the rank of police officers who may be appointed Public Prosecutors for the purposes of a particular case.

Clause 135.—It was pressed upon us that the provisions as to bail in non-bailable cases are much too stringent. One suggestion made to us was that in section 497 we should delete all words after "may be released on bail" in sub-section (*1*) and the whole of sub-section (*2*). The result would have been to give all Courts full discretion in the matter of allowing bail in non-bailable cases, and we felt generally that this was going too far. What we have done is to allow the Court or police officer to release on bail in a non-bailable case unless there appear to be reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or transportation, and, as some safeguard against this, we have provided for a review by the Sessions Court or the High Court of any order admitting to bail in a non-bailable case. Some of us—including all the official members of the Joint Committee—are of opinion that this decision goes too far and that in the end it will not tend towards the administration of justice.

Clause 135.—We note that preference has been expressed for the draft of sub-section (*7*) as contained in the original Bill and, on the whole, we have preferred to restore the original draft. It provides that in proceedings against a surety a certified copy of the judgment may be used to prove the commission of the offences which constituted a breach of the bond, but that this proof may be rebutted. It was indeed suggested to us that we should make a certified copy of the judgment conclusive proof, but we are inclined to think that this would go too far.

Clause 139.—We have extended the scope of the proposed sub section (*3*) of section 522 to Courts of confirmation and reference.

Clause 141.—We have found section 526 somewhat difficult to deal with. One class of opinions presses for greater safeguards against frivolous, vexatious or dilatory applications for transfer. Another class deprecates any measure which makes a transfer more difficult to obtain. We think it is unavoidable to retain in the Code some provision for the compulsory adjournment of a case when an intention to apply for a transfer has been notified. But we recognise that the provisions of the section, as they stand, have lent themselves to gross abuse, and, therefore, we feel that greater safeguards are necessary. For those reasons, in the first place, we maintain the principle of the new sub-section (6 A) which enables the High Court to award costs in dismissing an application. We have, however, modified it to this extent, that it will enable the High Court, in cases where it is of opinion that the application was frivolous or vexatious, to award such amount by way of reasonable costs in the High Court and the Court below as it thinks fit. We think the last sentence of new sub-section (6-A) was superfluous in view of the provisions of section 547.

We consider that the new sub-section (*8*) proposed by the Bill was unsatisfactory in several respects. The opening words of the sub-section contemplated notification at any stage of the case provided that it was made before the commencement of a day's hearing. But words occurring later in the sub section indicated that its application was confined to a notification made before the accused was called upon to enter on his defence. The proviso, therefore, which dealt with an intention to apply for a transfer formed after the accused had entered on his defence was not a true proviso to the sub section. We considered whether sub-section (*8*) should not refer to an application made at any stage and whether in such case discretion as to an adjournment should not be left with the Court except when the applicant gave security, in which case the adjournment should be compulsory. On the whole, however, we have decided in favour of rejecting the proposal to provide for a bond. Apart from other objections we think it was calculated to enhance the delays already involved by section 524. Our amendment of the Bill, therefore, provides for a compulsory adjournment at any stage of the case except that a Sessions Court may refuse to adjourn when it is of opinion that the application has been unreasonably delayed.

It was suggested to us that we should add a new clause to section 526 providing for a transfer of a case when the accused has reasonable ground for apprehending that he will not get a fair and impartial trial. We think, however, that the rulings of the High Courts are quite clear on the point and that it would be a mistake to amend the section.

Clause 145.—We think that some of the powers which the new sub-section (*4*) proposes to confer are already provided for by sub section (*d*) of section 192. We also think that the new sub-section goes too far in providing unnecessary powers of transfer of cases within the district and does not himself possess. We think it sufficient to confer on a subordinate Magistrate powers which he withdraw cases or recall cases made over to Magistrates subordinate to them under sub-section (*2*) of section 192, and we think it unnecessary to confer any further power in respect of the transfer of cases upon Presidency Magistrates.

One colleague Saiyad Raza Ali would remove altogether the power of District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates to transfer cases under section 528, and would place the power of transfer in the hands of the Sessions Courts. This proposal met with little or no support. We think on the whole that it would cause administrative difficulties and would hamper applications Judge.

Clause 146.—We have omitted the proviso contained in sub-section (*f*) of the proposed new section 538 providing that an accused person shall not be compelled to make an affidavit, as in the first place it will be extremely difficult to say what the expression "accused person" means, and, secondly, the proviso is in conflict with the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 520. In view, however, of the opposition manifested in certain quarters, we think that sub-section (*3*) of the proposed new section 538A might be omitted.

We think it desirable to provide that one copy of the memorandum referred to in sub-section (*2*) of the new section 538B shall be given free of cost.

Clause 148.—In the new sub-clause (*c*) to be added to section 345 we have added a reference to the offence specified in section 214 of the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 149.—We think the Court should not be bound to exercise the power conferred by the new section 346A in trivial cases, and have accordingly substituted the word "may" for the word "shall" in sub-section (*2*) of the proposed new sub-section with consequential alterations in sub-section (*3*).

Clause 151.—It would appear that the retention of section 559 in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, was accidental, its provisions being covered by those of section 14 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. We have accordingly inserted the new section 559-A proposed by the Bill as section 559 in place of the present section.

Clause 152.—We have slightly elaborated the provisions of this clause. We understand that a High Court has recently held that it had no power to direct the expunction of objectionable matter from a record. We think it desirable that it should be made clear that this clause is intended to meet such a case.

Clause 153.—We are of opinion that the salutary provisions of section 562 of the Code are capable of extension—more especially in view of the provisions of sub-section (*3*) of the new section proposed by the Bill. We have accordingly provided that any offender who is over the age of 21 years may be bound over on conviction of any offence not punishable with imprisonment exceeding seven years, and that all women and all persons under the age of 21 may be so bound over when convicted of offences not punishable with death or transportation for life. We have altered the proviso to sub-section (*3*). We think that the High Court should in no case inflict a more severe sentence than could have been inflicted by the Court which tried the case.

Clause 154.—We think that the penal provision introduced by this clause is out of place in a Code of Procedure. We have proposed an alteration which in part meets this objection.

Clause 155.—We approve generally the changes made in Schedule II. We have made certain further amendments consequent upon the changes we have made in the clauses which amends section 345 of the Code and the amendments made in the Indian Penal Code by Act XVI of 1921.

Clauses 156 and 157.—We have made the necessary changes in Schedules III and IV of the Code to bring them into line with the amendments which we have made in the body of the Bill.

Clause 158.—In view of our proposals with regard to section 526 we have deleted the form of the bond originally referred to in that section. We have added a form of bond under section 488.

9. The Bill of 1917 was circulated for opinion as the result of a motion in the Indian Legislative Council on 20th September 1917. The present Bill contains a few additions to the Bill of 1917. We understand that these deal with defects in the Code brought to light after the Bill of 1917 had been circulated; and that for the most part the opinions of Local Governments and High Courts on these additions were invited by the Government of India. It is, we presume for these reasons, that the Legislature did not direct circulation of the present Bill and we do not think that the Bill has now been so altered as to require republication. We recommend that it be passed as now amended.

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU
W. H. VINCENT
M. R. JAYAKAR
S. RAZA ALI
J. CHAUDHURI.
C. S. SUBRAMANYAM.
M. MONCRIEFF SMITH.
B. C. MITTER.
ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN.

SIMLA,
The 20th June 1922.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of meetings held by the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the names of the members who attended such meetings.

Serial number.	Date on which meeting held. 1922	Names of Members present.
1	5th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Mr H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.
2	6th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* The Honourable Sayad Raza Ali. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.
3	7th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* The Honourable Sayad Raza Ali. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.
4	9th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr H Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.
5	12th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
6	14th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* The Honourable Sayad Raza Ali. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
7	14th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
8	16th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I.

Serial number.	Date on which meeting held. 1922	Names of Members present.
		The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
9	19th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
10	27th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
11	29th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, *Kt.*, C.I.E. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
12	30th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, *Kt.*, C.I.E. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Bimala Charan Mitter, *Kt.* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.
13	6th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A. The Honourable Sir Ali B. Dadabhoy. The Honourable Sayad Raza Ali.
14	26th June	The Honourable Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Honourable Mr H. Monerieff Smith, C.S.I. The Honourable Sayad Raza Ali. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. J. Chaudhri, Esquire, M.L.A.

NOTE.—The last two meetings were for the consideration of the Report only. Some of the members were prevented from attending regularly by their duties on other Committees which were sitting simultaneously.

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.)

(A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court-fees Act, 1870.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— V of 1898. VII of 1870.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 10, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 2. In section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code),— V of 1898.

(*i*) in sub-section (*2*) the words "for a period not exceeding six months" shall be omitted and after the words "under this Code" the words "or under any other law for the time being in force," shall be inserted; and

(*ii*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) For the purposes of sections 192, 407, sub-section (*2*), *435 and 526* such Additional District Magistrate shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Magistrate."

Amendment of section 18, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 3. After sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the said Code, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) A Presidency Magistrate may be appointed under this section for such term as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct.

(*4*) The Local Government may appoint any *person* to be an Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, and such Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a Chief Presidency Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force, as the Local Government may direct."

Amendment of section 21, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 4. In sub-section (*2*) of section 21 of the said Code, after the words "Presidency Magistrates" the words "including Additional Chief Presidency Magistrates" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 5. In sub-section (*1*) of section 29 of the said Code, *for* the words *and figures* "provisions of *section 447*" the words "*other provisions of this Code*" shall be substituted; *and in sub-section (2) of the same section after the words* "*High Court or*" *the words* "*subject as aforesaid*" *shall be inserted.*

Insertion of new section 29A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 6. After section 29 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Jurisdiction in the case of juveniles. "29A. Notwithstanding anything in the last two preceding sections, any offence, other than one punishable with death or transportation for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the Court is under the age of fifteen years, may be tried by a District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate, or by any Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise the powers conferred by section 8, *sub-section* (*3*), of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, *or in any area in which the said Act has been wholly or in part repealed by any other law providing for the custody, trial or punishment of youthful offenders by any Magistrate empowered by or under such law to exercise all or any of the powers conferred thereby*" V III of 1897.

Amendment of section 35, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 7. (*1*) In section 35 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "when a person is convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences, the Court may, subject to the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code," ; and XLV of 1860.

(*ii*) in sub-section (*3*), for the word "aggregate" the words "the aggregate of consecutive" shall be substituted.

(*2*) the *Explanation* and *Illustration* to this section are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 40, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 8. In section 40 of the said Code, for the word "transferred" in both places where it occurs, the word "appointed" shall be substituted, and the words "continues to" shall be omitted, *and for the words* "in which" *the words* "*in which*" *shall be substituted.*

9. * * * * * * *

Amendment of section 45, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 10. In section 45 of the said Code—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*)—

(*a*) for the word "obtain" the words "possess or obtain" shall be substituted;

(*b*) to clause (*a*), after the words "suspicious circumstances," the following words shall be added, namely:—

"or the discovery in or near such village of any corpse or part of a corpse, in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that such a death has occurred or the disappearance from such village of any person in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that a *cognizable* offence has been committed in respect of such person," and

(*a*) in clause (*a*), after the word "namely," the figures "231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238," shall be inserted, and for the word and figures "and 460" the figures, letters and word "460, 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), after the words "District Magistrate," the words "or Subdivisional Magistrate" shall be inserted, *and for the words "to be village headman for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law" the following shall be substituted, namely:—*

"to perform the duties of a village headman under this section whether a village-headman has or has not been appointed for that village under any other law"

Amendment of section 54, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

11. (*1*) To sub-section (*1*) of section 54 of the said Code the following *clause* shall be added, namely:—

"sixthly, any person for whose arrest a requisition has been received from another police officer, provided that the requisition specifies the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and it appears therefrom that the person might lawfully be arrested without a warrant by that officer."

(*2*) After sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) The term 'police officer' in this section shall be deemed to include such village officers as may be either generally or specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf."

Amendment of section 66, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

12. In sub-section (*1*) of section 66 of the said Code, after the words "police-station" the words "or any police-officer making an investigation under Chapter XIV" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 69, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. For sub-section (*1*) of section 69 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or any proclaimed offender, and, without unnecessary delay, *shall* make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person or cause him to be taken in custody to the nearest police station."

Amendment of section 88, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

14. After sub-section (*6*) of section 88 of the said Code, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*6A*) If any claim is preferred to, or objection made to the attachment of, any property *attached* under this section within six months from the date of such attachment, by any person other than the proclaimed person, on the ground that the claimant or objector has an interest in such property, and that such interest is not liable to attachment under this section, the claim or objection *shall be inquired into*, and may *be allowed or disallowed* in whole or in part.

Provided that—

(*a*) no such *inquiry* shall be made if, in the opinion of the Court *in which the claim or objection is preferred or made*, the claim or objection has been designedly or unnecessarily delayed; and

(*b*) any claim preferred or objection made within the period allowed by this sub-section may, in the event of the death of the claimant or objector, be continued by his legal representative.

(*6B*) Claims or objections under sub-section (*6A*) may be preferred or made in the Court by which the order of attachment is issued or, if the claim or objection is in respect of property attached under an order endorsed by a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*5*), in the Court of such Magistrate

(*6BB*) *Every such claim or objection shall be inquired into by the Court in which it is preferred or made:*

Provided that, if it is preferred or made in the Court of a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate may make it over for disposal to any Magistrate of the first or second class or to any Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, subordinate to him.

(*6C*) Any person whose claim or objection has been disallowed in whole or in part by an order under sub-section (*6A*) may, within a period of one year from the date of such order, institute a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of the property in dispute; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive."

Amendment of section 103, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

15. (*1*) To sub-section (*1*) of section 103 of the said Code, after the words "witness the search," the following shall be added, namely:—

"and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do."

(*2*) After sub-section (*4*) of the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*5*) Any person who without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search under this section, when called upon to do so by an order in writing *delivered or tendered* to him shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code."

XLV of 1860.

Amendment of section 108, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

16. In section 108 of the said Code,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*) for the word "rioting" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

XLV of 1860.

"any offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, *other than an offence punishable under section 153A thereof*, or of," and the words "or of assembling armed men or taking

other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same," shall be omitted; and

(*ii*) in sub-section (*5*), after the words "Appellate Court" the words "including a Court hearing appeals under section 407" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

17. In sub-section (*4*) of section 107 of the said Code, for the words "this section" the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (*3*)" shall be substituted, and for the words "until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed" the words "pending further action by himself under this Chapter" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 108, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

18. In section 108 of the said Code, after the words "in writing" the words "or in any other manner" shall be inserted; *for the words "or printed or published" the words "and edited, printed and published" shall be substituted*; and after the figures "1867," the words "with reference to any matter contained in such publication" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

19. In section 110 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), the word "or," where it first occurs, shall be omitted, and after the word "thief" the words "or forger," shall be inserted; and

(*ii*) for clause (*d*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*d*) habitually commits, *or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of*, the offence of kidnapping, extortion, cheating or mischief, or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code, *or under section 489A, section 489B, section 489C or section 489D of that Code*, or," XLV of 1860.

Amendment of section 117, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

20. In section 117 of the said Code,—

(*i*) * * * * *

(*ii*) after sub-section (*3*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*3*) Pending the completion of the inquiry under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate, if he considers that immediate measures are necessary for the prevention of a breach of the peace or disturbance of the public tranquillity or the commission of any offence or for the public safety, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the person in respect of whom the order under section 112 has been made to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace or *maintaining good behaviour* until the conclusion of the inquiry, and may detain him in custody until such bond is executed or, in default of execution, until the inquiry is concluded :

Provided that—

(*a*) *no person against whom proceedings are not being taken under section 108, section 109, or section 110, shall be directed to execute a bond for maintaining good behaviour, and*

(*b*) the conditions of such bond, whether as to the amount *thereof* or as to the *pecuniary extent* of their liability, shall not *be more onerous than those specified in the order under section 112*";

(*iii*) sub-section (*3*) shall be re-numbered (*4*), and after the words "habitual offender" in the said sub-section, the words "or is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community" shall be inserted; and

(*iv*) sub section (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*5*)

Substitution of new section for section 122, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

21. For section 122 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power to reject sureties.

"122. (*1*) A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered, *or may reject any surety previously accepted by him or his predecessor* under this Chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond *at hand*—

(*a*) *not of good moral character*,

(*b*) *of insufficient means to enable him to fulfil his pecuniary liability under the bond*, or

(*c*) *unable to control the movements or actions of the person by whom the bond has been executed*:

Provided that, before so refusing *to accept or rejecting any such surety* he shall either himself hold an inquiry on oath into the fitness of the surety or cause such inquiry to be held and a report to be made thereon by a Magistrate subordinate to him.

(*2*) In every such inquiry the Magistrate holding the same shall record the substance of the evidence adduced before him.

(*3*) If the Magistrate is satisfied, after considering the evidence so adduced either before him or before a Magistrate deputed under sub-section (*1*) and the report of such Magistrate (if any) that the surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond, he shall make an order refusing to accept *or rejecting, as the case may be*, such surety and recording his reasons for so doing.

Provided that, before making an order rejecting any surety who has previously been accepted it, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, and cause the person for whom the surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him."

Amendment of section 123, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

22. (*1*) After sub-section (*3*) of section 123 of the said Code, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*3A*) If security has been required in the course of the same proceedings from two or more persons in respect of anyone of whom the proceedings are referred to the Sessions Judge or the

High Court under sub-section (2), such reference shall also include the case of any other of such persons who has *been ordered to give* security, and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, in that event, apply to the case of such other person also, except that the period (if any) for which he may be imprisoned shall not exceed the period for which he was ordered to give security.

"(2E) A Sessions Judge may in his discretion transfer any proceedings laid before him under sub-section (2) or sub-section (2A) to an Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge and upon such transfer, such Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge may exercise of the powers of a Sessions Judge under this section in respect of such proceedings.

(2) *In sub-section (6) of the same section, for the word* " may " *the following words shall be substituted, namely* :—

" *shall, where the proceedings have been taken under section 108 or section 109, be taken, and, where the proceedings have been taken under section 110.*"

Amendment of section 124, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

23. In section 124 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (1) the words " whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate," shall be omitted ;

(*ii*) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

(3) An order under sub section (2) may direct the discharge of such person either without conditions or upon any conditions which such person accepts ;

Provided that any condition imposed shall cease to be operative when the period for which such person was ordered to give security has expired " ; and

(*iii*) after sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely ; —

" (4) The Local Government may prescribe the conditions upon which a conditional discharge may be made.

(5) If any condition upon which any such person has been discharged is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate by whom the order of discharge was made or his successor, not fulfilled, he may cancel the same.

(6) When a conditional order of discharge has been cancelled under sub-section (5), such person may be arrested by any police officer without warrant, and shall thereupon be produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, unless such person then gives security in accordance with the terms of the original order, remand him to prison to undergo the unexpired portion of the term for which he was in the first instance committed or ordered to be detained, such portion being deemed to be a period equal to the period between the date of the breach of the conditions of discharge, and the date on which, except for such conditional discharge, he would have been entitled to release.

A person remanded to prison under this sub-section may be released at any time on giving security in accordance with the terms of the original order, to the Court or Magistrate by whom such order was made, or to its or his successor."

Amendment of section 125, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

23A. Sub-section (3) of section 125 of the said Code shall be re-numbered section 125A, and in that section as re-numbered for the words " *When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond* " *the following shall be substituted, namely,*

" *When a person for whose appearance a warrant or summons has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 122 or under section 126, sub-section (2), appears or is brought before him, the Magistrate shall cancel the bond executed by such person.* "

Substitution of new section for section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

24. For section 133 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

" 133 (1) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class considers, on receiving a police report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that the conduct of any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, is injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, and that in consequence such trade or occupation should be prohibited or regulated or such goods or merchandise should be removed or the keeping thereof regulated, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance, is likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building, tent or structure, or any tree is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence the removal, repair or support of such building, tent or structure, or the removal or support of such tree, is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such manner as to prevent danger arising to the public, or

that any dangerous animal should be destroyed, confined or otherwise disposed of,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise or owning, possessing or controlling such building, tent, structure, substance, tank, well or excavation, or owning or possessing such animal or tree, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance, or

to desist from carrying on, or to remove or regulate in such manner as may be directed, such trade or occupation, or

to remove such goods or merchandise, or to regulate the keeping thereof in such manner as may be directed ; or

to prevent or stop the erection of, or to remove, repair or support, such building, tent or structure; or

to remove or support such tree; or

to alter the disposal of such substances; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to destroy, confine or dispose of such dangerous animal in the manner provided in the said order or, if he objects so to do;

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A 'public place' includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary or recreative purposes'.

Amendment of section 135, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

20. (1) In section 136 of the said Code, in clause (a), after the words "with-In the time" the words "and in the manner" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 138-A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

23-A. After section 139 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*139-A. (1) Where an order is made under section 133 for the purpose of preventing obstruction, nuisance or danger to the public in the use of any way, river, channel or place, the Magistrate shall, on the appearance before him of the person against whom the order was made, question him as to whether he denies the existence of any public right in respect of the way, river, channel or place, and, if he does so, the Magistrate shall, before proceeding under section 137 or section 138, inquire into the matter.*

Procedure where existence of public right is denied.

(2) If on such inquiry the Magistrate finds that there is any reliable evidence in support of such denial, he shall stay the proceedings until the matter of the existence of such right has been decided by a competent Civil Court; and, if he finds that there is no such evidence, he shall proceed as laid down in section 137, or section 138, as the case may require.

(3) A person who has, on being questioned by the Magistrate under sub-section (1), failed to deny the existence of a public right of the nature therein referred to, or who, having made such denial, has failed to adduce reliable evidence in support thereof, shall not in the subsequent proceedings be permitted to make any such denial, nor shall any question in respect of the existence of any such public right be enquired into by any jury appointed under section 138."

Amendment of section 144, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

24. In section 144 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*) after the words "or of any other Magistrate", the words and brackets "(not being a Magistrate of the third class)" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in *sub-section* (*4*) *after the word* "*may*" the words "*either on his own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved*" *shall be inserted; and*

(*iii*) *sub-section* (*5*) *shall be re-numbered as sub-section* (*6*), *and the following shall be inserted as sub-section* (*5*), *namely:—*

"(*5*) *Where such an application is received, the Magistrate shall afford to the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before him either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order; and, if the Magistrate rejects the application wholly or in part, he shall record in writing his reasons for so doing.*"

Amendment of section 145, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

27. In section 145 of the said Code,—

(*i*) *in sub-section* (*4*) *for the words* "*receive the evidence*" *the words* "*receive all such evidence as may be*" *shall be substituted;*

(*ii*) in sub-section (*6*), after the word "was" the words "or should *under the first proviso to sub-section* (*4*) be treated as being" shall be inserted, and the following shall be added after the words "such eviction," namely:—

"and when he proceeds under the first proviso to sub-section (*4*), may restore to possession the party forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed";

(*iii*) for sub-section (*7*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*7*) When any party to any such proceeding dies, the Magistrate may cause the legal representative of the deceased party to be made a party to the proceeding, and shall thereupon continue the inquiry, and if any question arises as to who the legal representative of a deceased party for the purpose of such proceeding is, all persons claiming to be representatives of the deceased party shall be made parties thereto; and

(*iv*) after sub-section (*7*), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*8*) If the Magistrate is of opinion that any crop or other produce of the property, the subject of dispute in a proceeding under this section pending before him, is subject to speedy and natural decay, he may make an order for the proper custody or sale of such property, and, upon the completion of the inquiry, shall make such order for the disposal of such property, or the sale-proceeds thereof, as he thinks fit.

(*8-A*) *The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, at any stage of the proceedings under this section, on the application of either party, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or thing.*

(*9*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to be in derogation of the powers of the Magistrate to proceed under section 107."

Amendment of section 146, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

28. (1) *To sub-section (1) section 146 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—*

"*Provided that the District Magistrate may withdraw the attachment at any time if he is satisfied that there is no longer any likelihood of a breach of the peace in regard to the subject of dispute.*"

(2) *To* sub-section (3) of *the same* section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, in the event of a receiver of the property, the subject-matter in dispute, being subsequently appointed by any Civil Court, possession shall be made over to him by the receiver appointed by the Magistrate, who shall thereupon be discharged."

Substitution of new section for section 147, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

29. *For* section 147 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Disputes concerning rights of use of immovable property, etc.

"147. (1) Whenever any District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied, from a police-report or other information, that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists regarding any alleged right of user of any land or water as explained in section 145, sub-section (2) (whether such right be claimed as an easement or otherwise), within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may make an order *in writing stating the grounds of his being so satisfied and requiring the persons concerned in such dispute to attend the Court in person or by pleader within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims, and shall thereafter* inquire into the matter in the manner provided in section 145, *and the provisions of that section shall, so far as may be, be applicable in the case of such inquiry.*

(2) If it appears to such Magistrate that such right exists, he may make an order prohibiting any interference with the exercise of such right :

Provided that no such order shall be made where the right is exercisable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry, or where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or on the last of such occasions before such institution.

(3) If it appears to such Magistrate that such right does not exist, he may make an order prohibiting any exercise of the alleged right.

(4) An order under this section shall be subject to any subsequent decision of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction."

Amendment of section 148, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

30. In sub-section (3) of section 148 of the said Code, the words "for witnesses, or pleaders' fees, or both," shall be omitted, and *for* the words "*All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines*" the words "Such costs may include any expenses incurred in respect of witnesses, and of pleaders' fees, which the Court may consider reasonable" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 157, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

31. In section 157 of the said Code,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "one of his subordinate officers" the words "not being below *such rank as the Local Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf*" shall be inserted, and for the words "and to take such measures as may be necessary," the words "and if necessary, to take measures" shall be substituted ; and

(b) to sub-section (2), after the words "that sub-section" the words "and in the case mentioned in clause (b) such officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, *if any*, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government, the fact that he will not investigate the case or cause it to be investigated" shall be added.

Amendment of section 158, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

32. In sub-section (1) of section 158 of the said Code, after the word "Chapter" the words " or any police-officer not below such rank as the Local Government *may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf*, acting on the requisition of such officer " shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 162, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

33. For sub-section (1) of section 162 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

Statements to police not to be signed ; use of such statements in evidence.

"(1) No statement made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter shall, if reduced into writing, be signed by the person making it ; nor shall any such statement or any record thereof, whether in a police-diary or otherwise, or any part of such statement or record, be used for any purpose (save as hereinafter provided) at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made :

Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused refer to such writing and may then, if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof, in order that any part of such statement, if duly proved, may be used to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. When any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness, but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination."

Amendment of section 164, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

34. *In* section 164 of the said Code,—

(a) *in sub-section (1), for the words "Every Magistrate not being a police-officer may" the words "Any Magistrate of the first class and any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, if he is not a police-officer" shall be substituted ; and*

(ii) *in sub-section (3)*—

(a) *for the words* "*No Magistrate*" *the following words shall be substituted, namely* :—

"*A Magistrate shall before recording any such confession explain to the person making it that it may be used as evidence against him and no Magistrate*;" *and*

(b) *for the words* "*I believe*" *the following words shall be substituted, namely* :—

"*I have explained to* (name) *that any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him and I believe*."

Amendment of section 165, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

32. In section 165 of the said Code,—

(i) *for* sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*2*) Whenever an officer in charge of a police station, or a police-officer making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the purposes of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police-station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached, and that such thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may, *after recording, in his diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, the grounds of his belief*, search, or cause search to be made, *for such thing* in any place within the limits of such station.

(*3*) A police-officer proceeding under sub-section (*2*) shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person";

(ii) in sub-section (*5*) *after the words* "*he may*" *the words*" *after recording in the diary relating to the case his reasons for so doing*" *shall be inserted*, and for the words "specifying the document or thing for which search is to be made and the place to be searched" the words "specifying the place to be searched and, as far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made" shall be substituted ; and

(iii) in sub-section (*6*), after the words "search warrants" the words "and the general provisions as to searches contained in section 102 and section 103" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 166, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

33. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 166 of the said Code, after the words "An officer in charge of a police-station" the words "or a police-officer *not being below the rank of sub-inspector* making an investigation" shall be inserted.

(*2*) After sub-section (*2*) of the same section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

"(*3*) Whenever there is reason to belive that the delay occasioned by requiring an officer in charge of another police-station to cause a search to be made under sub-section (*1*) might result in evidence of the commission of an offence being concealed or destroyed, it shall be lawful for an officer in charge of a police-station or a police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter to search, or cause to be searched, any place in the limits of another police-station, in accordance with the provisions of section 165, as if such place were within the limits of his own station.

(*4*) Any officer conducting a search under sub-section (*3*) shall forthwith send notice of the search to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which such place is situate, and shall also send with such notice a copy of the list (if any) prepared under section 103."

Amendment of section 167, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

37. In section 167 of the said Code,—

(i) in sub-section (*1*)—

(a) for the words "it appears that any" the words "any person is arrested and detained in custody, and it appears that the" shall be substituted, and the words "under this Chapter" shall be omitted ;

(b) *after* the words "officer in charge of the police station" the words "*or the* police-officer making the investigation *if he is not below the rank of sub-inspector*" shall be *inserted* ; and

(c) the words and brackets "(if any)" shall be omitted ; and

(ii) to sub section (*2*), after the words "such jurisdiction" the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no Magistrate *of the third class, and no* Magistrate of the second class *not specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government* shall authorise detention in the custody of the police."

Amendment of section 169, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

38. In section 169 of the said Code after the words "officer in charge of the police-station" the words "*or to the* police-officer making the investigation" shall be substituted.

* * * * *

39.

Amendment of section 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

40. For sub-section (*1*) of section 173 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*1*) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the *officer in charge of the police-station* shall—

(*a*) forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report a report, in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused (if arrested) has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties, and

(*b*) communicate, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government, the action taken by him to the person, *if any*, by whom the information relating to the commission of the offence was first given."

Amendment of section 176, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

41. In sub-section (*5*) of section 176 of the said Code, for the words "or Sub-divisional Magistrate," the words "Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 181, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

42. For sub-section (3) of section 181 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The offence of theft, or any offence which includes theft or the possession of stolen property, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such offence was committed or the property stolen was possessed by the thief or by any person who received or retained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen."

Theft.

Substitution of new section for section 185, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

43. For section 185 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely—

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

"186. (1) Whenever a question arises as to which of two or more Courts subordinate to the same High Court ought to inquire into or try any offence, it shall be decided by that High Court.

(2) Where two or more Courts not subordinate to the same High Court have taken cognizance of the same offence, the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the proceedings were first commenced may direct the trial of such offender to be held in any Court subordinate to it, and if it so decides all other proceedings against such person in respect of such offence shall be discontinued. If such High Court, upon the matter having been brought to its notice, does not so decide, any other High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction such proceedings are pending may give a like direction, and upon its so doing all other such proceedings shall be discontinued."

Amendment of section 188, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

44. In the first proviso to section 188 of the said Code, after the words "Provided that" the words "notwithstanding anything in any of the preceding sections of this Chapter" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 190, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

45. For clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 190 of the said Code, the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(b) upon a report *in writing* of such facts made by any police-officer;"

Amendment of section 191, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

46. In sub-section (2) of section 191 of the said Code, the words "in the case of Assistant Sessions Judges" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 195, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

47. (1) For sub-section (1) of section 195 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely—

"(1) No Court shall take cognizance—

Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants.

XLV of 1860.

(a) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 of the Indian Penal Code, except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned, or of some other public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(b) of any offence punishable under *any of the following sections* of the same Code, *namely*, sections 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 228, when such offence is alleged to have been committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except on the complaint in writing of such Court or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate, or *on complaint made by order of, or under authority from*, the Local Government; or

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

(c) of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, *section* 475 or *section* 476 of the same Code, when such offence is alleged to have been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in such proceeding, except on the complaint in writing of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate, or *on complaint made by order of, or under authority from*, the Local Government."

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the word "means" the word "includes" shall be substituted.

(3) Sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) of the same section shall be omitted.

(4) Sub-sections (7) and (8) of the same section shall be re-numbered (5) and (6), respectively, *and for sub-section* (5) *as re-numbered the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely*—

"(5) *For the purpose of this section a Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the appealable decree or sentence of such former Court, or, in the case of a Civil Court from whose decrees no appeal ordinarily lies, to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Civil Court is situate:*

Provided that—

(a) *where appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate; and*

(b) *where appeals lie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case or proceeding in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed.*"

Amendment of section 196A, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

47 A. In the proviso to *section* 196A of the said Code, for the figure and brackets "(3)" the figure and brackets "(4)" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 203E in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

48. After section 203A of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely—

"198B. In the case of any offence *in respect of which the provisions of* section 196 or *section* 196A apply, a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything contained in those sections or in any other part of this Code, order a preliminary *investigation* by a police-officer not being below the rank of Inspector, to which case such police-officer shall have the powers referred to in section 155, sub-section (*3*).

Preliminary inquiry in certain cases.

Amendment of section 197, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

49. In section 197 of the said Code—

(*i*) *for sub-section* (*1*) *the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely*—

"(*1*) *When any person who is a Judge within the meaning of section 19 of the Indian Penal Code, or when any Magistrate or when any public servant who is not removable from his office save by or with the* XLV of 1860. *sanction of a Local Government or some higher authority, is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, no Court shall take cognizance of such off nce except with the previous sanction of the authority having power to order or, as the case may be, to sanction the removal from his office of such Judge, Magistrate or public servant;*" and

(*ii*) *in sub-section* (*2*) *for the word* "*Government*" *the word* "*authority*" *shall be substituted.*

Amendment of section 198, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

50. To section 198 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that, where the person so aggrieved is a woman who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, *or where such person is* under the age of eighteen years or is an idiot or lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, some other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his or her behalf."

Amendment of section 199, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

51. *In* section 199 of the said Code, *after the word* "*thereon*" *the words* "*made with the issue of the Court*," *shall be inserted, and to the same section* the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that, where such husband is under the age of eighteen years, or is an idiot or lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, some other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his behalf."

Insertion of new section 199A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

52. In Chapter XV of the said Code, after section 199 the following section shall be inserted, namely—

"199A. When in any case falling under section 198 or *section* 199, the person on whose behalf the complaint is sought to be made is under the age of eighteen years *or is a lunatic*, and the person applying for leave *has not been* appointed or declared by competent authority *to be the guardian of the person of the said minor or lunatic, and the Court is satisfied that he is a guardian so appointed or declared*, notice shall be given to such guardian, and the Court shall, before granting the application, *give him a reasonable opportunity of objecting to the granting thereof.*"

Objection by lawful guardian to complaint by person other than person aggrieved.

Amendment of section 200, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

53. In section 200 of the said Code, *the words and figures* "*Subject to the provisions of section 479*" *shall be omitted, and* after proviso (*c*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely—

"(*cc*) where the complaint is made in writing, *nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the examination of a complainant in any case in which* the complaint *has been* made by a Court *or by a public servant acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties.*"

Amendment of section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

54. In section 202 of the said Code—

(*i*) for sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely—

"(*2*) Any Magistrate on receipt of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance, or which has been transferred to him under section 192, may, if he thinks fit, for reasons to be recorded in writing, postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or, if he is a Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the third class, direct an inquiry or investigation to be made by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by a police-officer, or by such other person as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement for issue of process.

Provided that, save in a case such as is referred to in proviso (*cc*) *to section* 200, *no such direction shall be made unless the complainant has been examined on oath under the provisions of that section.*

(*3*) If any inquiry or investigation under this section is made by a person not being a Magistrate or a police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant "; and

(*ii*) after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3A*) Any Magistrate inquiring into a case under this section may, if he thinks fit, take evidence of witnesses on oath."

Amendment of section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

55. In section 203 of the said Code, for the words "after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (*if* any) made under section 202" the words "after considering the statement on oath (if any) of the complainant and the result of any investigation or inquiry under section 202" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 206, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

56. In sub-section (*1*) of section 206 of the said Code after the words "or any Magistrate" the words and brackets "(not being a Magistrate of the third class)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 210, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

57. In sub-section (*2*) of section 210 of the said Code, for the words "the charge" the words "such charge" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 215, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

57A. In section 215 of the said Code, the words and figures "or by a Court of Session under section 477" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

58. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 219 of the said Code, for the words "The Magistrate" the words "The committing Magistrate, or, in the absence of such Magistrate, any other Magistrate *empowered by or under section 350*" shall be substituted

(*2*) In sub-section (*2*) of the same section, for the words "if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost" the words "be given to the accused free of cost" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 221, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

59. In sub-section (*7*) of section 221 of the said Code,—

(*i*) for the words "has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"having been previously convicted of any offence, is liable, by reason of such previous conviction, to enhanced punishment, or to punishment of a different kind, for a subsequent offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court may think fit to award for the subsequent offence", and

(*ii*) for the words "is omitted" the words "has been omitted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 234, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

60. In section 234 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "such offences" the words "whether in respect of the same person or not" shall be inserted; and

(*ii*) to sub-section (*2*) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, for the purpose of this section, an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an offence punishable under section 380 of the said Code, and that an offence punishable under any section of the Indian Penal Code, or of any special or local law, shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an attempt to commit such offence, when such an attempt is an offence."

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Amendment of section 237, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

61. Sub-section (*2*) of section 237 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 238, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

62. After sub-section (*2*) of section 238 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2A*) Where a person is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of an attempt to commit such offence although the attempt is not separately charged."

Substitution of new section for section 239, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

63. For section 239 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

What persons may be charged jointly.

"239. The following persons may be charged and tried together, namely:—

(*a*) persons accused of the same offence committed in *the course of* the same transaction;

(*b*) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment, or of an attempt to commit such offence;

(*c*) persons accused of more than one offence of the same kind within the meaning of section 234 committed by them jointly within the period of twelve months;

(*d*) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction;

(*e*) persons accused of an offence which includes theft, extortion, or criminal misappropriation, and persons accused of receiving or retaining, or assisting in the disposal or concealment of, property possession of which *is alleged to have* been transferred by *any such* offence committed by the first-named persons, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any *such* last-named offence;

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(*f*) persons accused of offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code or either of those sections in respect of stolen property the possession of which has been transferred by one offence; and

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(*g*) persons accused of any offence under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code relating to counterfeit coin, and persons accused of any other offence under the said Chapter relating to the same coin, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such offence;

and the provisions contained in the former part of this Chapter shall, so far as may be, apply to all such charges."

Amendment of section 243, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

64. In section 243 of the said Code, for the words "shall convict" the words "may convict" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 244, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

66. In section 244 of the said Code,—

(i) in sub-section (1), before the words "If the accused" the words "If the Magistrate does not convict the accused under the preceding section or" shall be inserted, *and to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely* :—

"*Provided that the Magistrate shall not be bound to hear any person as complainant in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court*" and

(ii) in sub-section (2) for the words "process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of" the words "a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 245, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

67. *For* sub-section (2) of section 245 of the said Code, *the following shall be substituted, namely* :—

"*Where the Magistrate does not proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 249 or section 562 he shall, if he finds the accused guilty, pass sentence upon him according to law.*"

Amendment of section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

68. In section 250 of the said Code,—

(i) for sub-sections (1) and (2) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) If, any case instituted upon complaint or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, one or more persons is or are accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits all or any of the accused, and is of opinion that the accusation against them or any of them was false and either frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, by his order of discharge or acquittal, call upon the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to such accused or to each or any of such accused when there are more than one, or may, *if such person is not present, issue a summons to him to appear and show cause as aforesaid.*

False, frivolous or vexatious accusations.

(2) The Magistrate shall record and consider any cause which such complainant or informant may show, and if he is satisfied that the accusation was false and either frivolous or vexatious may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation to *such* amount not exceeding one hundred rupees or, *if the Magistrate is a Magistrate of the third class, not exceeding fifty rupees, as he may determine*, be paid by such complainant or informant to the accused or to each or any of them.

(2A) The Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the *compensation under* sub-section (2), further order that, in default of payment, the person ordered to pay such compensation shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(2B) Where any person is imprisoned under sub-section (2A), the provisions of sections 68 and 69 of the Indian Penal Code shall, so far as may be, apply. XLV of 1860.

(2C) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under this section shall, by reason of such order, be exempted from any civil or criminal liability in respect of the complaint made or information given by him :

Provided that any amount paid to an accused person under this section shall be taken into account in awarding compensation to such person in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter" ;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the word and figure "sub-section (1)" the word and figure "sub-section (2)" shall be substituted.

(iii) to sub-section (4), after the words "appeal has been decided" the following shall be added, namely :—

"*and, where such order is made in a case which is not so subject to appeal, the compensation shall not be paid before the expiration of one month from the date of the order*" ; and

(iv) sub-section (5) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 252, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

69. *To* sub-section (1) *of section* 252 *of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely* :—

"*Provided that the Magistrate shall not be bound to hear any person as complainant in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court.*"

Insertion of new section 256A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

70. After section 256 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"256 A. In a case where a previous conviction is charged under the provisions of section 221, sub-section (7), and the accused does not admit that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, the Magistrate may, after he has convicted the said accused under section 255, sub-section (2), or section 258, take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction, and shall record a finding thereon."

Procedure in case of previous convictions.

71. In sub-section (1) of section 256 of the said Code, after the words "to state" the words "either forthwith or, if the Magistrate thinks fit, at the commencement of the next hearing of the case" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 256, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Amendment of section 258, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

72. *For* sub-section (2) of section 258 of the said Code, *the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely* :—

"(2) *Where in any case under this Chapter the Magistrate does not proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 249 or section 562, he shall, if he finds the accused guilty, pass sentence upon him according to law.*"

Amendment of section 259, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

73. In section 259 of the said Code, *after* the words "and the offence may be lawfully compounded" *the words* "or is not a cognizable offence" shall be *inserted*.

74. [illegible]

Amendment of section 261, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

73. In section 261 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), for the word and figures "and 447," the figures and word "447 and 504" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) to clause (*b*), after the words "one month," the words "with or without fine" shall be added.

Amendment of section 266, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

74. To section 266 of the said Code, after the words "for the purposes of this Chapter," the words "and of Chapter XVIII" shall be added.

Amendment of section 276, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

75. In the third proviso to section 276 of the said Code, for the words "in the presidency towns" the words "in a trial before any High Court in the town which is the usual place of sitting of such High Court" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 288, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

76. In section 288 of the said Code,—

(*i*) for the words "duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate" the words "duly recorded in the presence of the accused under Chapter XVIII" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) after the words "as evidence in the case," the words "for all purposes *subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act*, 1872," shall be added.

Substitution of new section for section 292, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

77. *For* section 292 of the said Code, *the following section shall be substituted, namely*:—

Prosecutor's right of reply.

"292. *The prosecutor shall be entitled to reply*—

(*a*) *if the accused or any of the accused adduces any evidence, or*

(*b*) *with the permission of the Court, as a point of law*:

Provided that, when an accused person in cross-examining any witness for the prosecution either proves a previous statement of any such witness for the purpose of contradicting him or proves any document which has been produced for the prosecution at his (before the committing Magistrate or at the trial), such accused person shall not, by reason only of the fact that he has proved such previous statement or such document, be deemed to have adduced evidence within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of section 306, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

78. In sub-section (2) of section 306 of the said Code, after the word "shall" where it occurs for the second time the words "unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 562" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

79. In section 307 of the said Code,—

(1) in sub-section (1)—

(*i*) for the words "the accused" the words "any accused person" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after the words "to submit the case" the words "in respect of each accused person" shall be inserted; and

(*iii*) after the words "accordingly to have been committed," the following shall be added, namely:—

"and in such case, if the accused is further charged under the provisions of section 310, shall proceed to try him on such charge as if such verdict had been one of conviction"; and

(2) in sub-sections (2) and (3), for the words "the accused" wherever they occur, the words "such accused" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 309, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

80. In section 309 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (1), *after* the word "orally" the following shall be *inserted*, namely:—

"on all the charges on which the accused has been tried," *and after the words* "such opinion" *the following shall be inserted, namely* :—

"*and for that purpose may ask the assessors* such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their opinions are. All such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded"; and

(*ii*) in sub-section (3) after the word "shall" the words "unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 562" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 310, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

81. For section 310 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure in case of previous conviction

"310. In the case of a trial by a jury or with the aid of assessors when the accused is charged with an offence and further charged that he is by reason of a previous conviction liable to enhanced punishment or to punishment of a different kind for such subsequent offence, the procedure prescribed by the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall be modified as follows, namely:—

(a) Such further charge shall not be read out in Court and the accused shall not be asked to plead thereto, nor shall the same be referred to by the prosecution, or any evidence adduced thereon, unless and until,

(i) he has been convicted of the subsequent offence, or

(ii) the jury have delivered their verdict, or the opinions of the assessors have been recorded, on the charge of the subsequent offence.

(b) In the case of a trial held with the aid of assessors, the Court may, in its discretion, proceed or refrain from proceeding with the trial of the accused on the charge of the previous conviction.

Substitution of new section for section 312, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

82. For section 312 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Number of special jurors.

"312. The High Court may prescribe the number of persons whose names shall be entered at any one time in the special jurors' list."

Amendment of section 313, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

83. In sub-section (1) of section 313 of the said Code, for the words "in each presidency-town" the words "in the town which is the usual place of sitting of each High Court" shall be substituted, and for the words "at least twenty-four of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty four of those who are liable to serve on common juries," the words "as many of these who are liable to serve on special or common juries respectively as the Clerk of the Crown considers necessary" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 316, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

84. In section 316 of the said Code, for the words "presidency-towns" the words "town which is the usual place of sitting of such High Court" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 337 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

85. In section 337 of the said Code,—

(a) *for* sub-section (1) *the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—*

"(1) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or of any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, or any offence under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, sections 211, 216A, 369, 401, 435 and 477- A, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class may at any stage of the investigation or inquiry into, or the trial of the offence, with a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to the offence, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof : XLV of 1860.

Provided that, where the offence is under inquiry or trial, no Magistrate of the first class other than the District Magistrate shall exercise the power hereby conferred unless he is the Magistrate making the inquiry or holding the trial, and, where the offence is under investigation, no such Magistrate shall exercise the said power unless he is a Magistrate having jurisdiction in a place where the offence might be inquired into or tried and the sanction of the District Magistrate has been obtained to the exercise thereof.

(1A) Every Magistrate who tenders a pardon under sub-section (1) shall record his reasons for so doing";

(b) in sub-section (2) for the words "*the case*" the words "*the Court of the Magistrate taking cognizance of the offence and in the subsequent trial, if any,*" *shall be substituted*;

(c) after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"*(2A)* In every case where a person has accepted a tender of pardon and has been examined under sub-section (2), the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending shall, if he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of an offence, commit him for trial to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be";

(d) in sub-section (3), for the words "if not on bail" the words "unless he is already on bail" shall be substituted, *and the words "by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be," shall be omitted*; and

(e) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 339, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

86. (1) In sub-section (2) of section 339 of the said Code, after the words and figures "section 338," and" the words "*the Public Prosecutor or if he thinks fit in his opinion*" shall be inserted; *for the words* "*as may be*" *the words* "*such person may be*" *shall be substituted*; and to the said sub-section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that such person shall not be tried jointly with any of the other accused, and that he shall be entitled to plead at such trial that he has complied with the conditions upon which such tender was made; in which case it shall be for the prosecution to prove that such conditions have not been complied with."

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the words "when the pardon has been forfeited under this section" the words "at such trial" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 339A in the Code Criminal Procedure, 1898.

86A. After section 339 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Procedure in trial of person under section 339

"339A. (1) The Court trying under section 339 a person to whom a pardon has been tendered shall—

(a) if the Court is a High Court or Court of Session, before the charge is read out and explained to the accused under section 271, sub-section (1), and

(b) if the Court is the Court of a Magistrate, before the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution is taken,

ask the accused whether he pleads that he has complied with the conditions on which the tender of the pardon was made.

(2) If the accused does so plead, the Court shall record the plea and shall, before passing judgment in the case, record a finding as to whether the accused has or has not complied with the conditions of the pardon, and if it finds that the conditions have been complied with shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, pass judgment of acquittal."

Substitution of new section for section 340, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

37. For section 340 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Right of person against whom proceedings are instituted to be defended and his competency to be a witness.

"340. (1) Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court, or against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code in any such Court, may of right be defended by a pleader.

(2) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, *Chapter* XI, *Chapter* XII or *Chapter* XXXVI or under section 512 may, if he so desires, be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 345, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

38. In section 345 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (2), for the word "described" the word "specified" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for sub-section (6) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

XLV of 1860. "(6) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code specified in the first two columns of the table next following may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:—

Offence.	Section of the Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	324	The person to whom hurt is caused.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	325	Do.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.	335	Do.
Causing hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	337	Do.
Causing grievous hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	338	Do.
Wrongfully confining a person for three days or more.	342	The person confined.
Wrongfully confining a person in secret.	343	Do.
Assault or criminal force in attempting wrongfully to confine a person.	357	The person assaulted or to whom the force was used.
Cheating	417	*The person cheated.*
Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, by law or by legal contract, to protect.	418	*Do.*
Cheating by personation ..	419	*Do.*
Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property or the making, altering or destruction of a valuable security.	420	*Do.*
Mischief by injury to work of irrigation by wrongfully diverting water when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	430	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
House-trespass to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	451	The person in possession of the house trespassed upon.
Using a false trade or property mark.	482	*The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.*
Counterfeiting a trade or property mark used by another.	483	*The person whose trade or property mark is counterfeited.*
Knowingly selling, or exposing or possessing for sale or for trade or manufacturing purpose, goods marked with a counterfeit trade or property mark.	486	*Do.*
Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	494	*The husband or wife of the person so marrying.*
Uttering words or sounds or making gestures or exhibiting any object intending to insult the modesty of a woman or intruding upon the privacy of a woman.	509	The woman whom it is intended to insult or whose privacy is intruded upon.

(*iii*) *in sub-section (8) for the words "a minor" the words "under the age of eighteen years or it" shall be substituted, and after the word "may" the words "with the permission of the Court" shall be inserted;*

(*iv*) *after sub-section (8) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—*

"(8A) A High Court acting in the exercise of its powers of revision under section 439 may allow any person to compound any offence which he is competent to compound under this section"; and

(*v*) to sub-section (8), after the word "accused", the words "with whom the offence has been compounded" shall be added.

Amendment of section 347, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

39. In sub-section (2) of section 347 of the said Code, the words "stop further proceedings and" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 348, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

40. (*1*) Section 348 of the said Code shall be re-numbered 348 (*1*), and in the said section, as re-numbered, after the word "shall" the words "if the Magistrate before whom the case is pending is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused" shall be inserted, and *for* the words "before whom the proceedings are pending" *the words* "*is competent to try the case and*" shall be *substituted*.

(*b*) In the proviso to the same section as re-numbered, for the words "the District Magistrate" the words "any Magistrate in the district" shall be substituted,

(*c*) To the same section, as re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) When any person is committed to the Court of Session or High Court under sub-section (*1*), any other person accused jointly with him in the same inquiry or trial shall be similarly committed, *unless* the Magistrate discharges such other person under section 208."

Amendment of section 349, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

91. After sub-section (*1*) of section 349, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) When more accused than one are being tried together and the Magistrate considers it necessary to proceed under sub-section (*1*) in regard to any of such accused, he shall forward all the accused who are in his opinion guilty to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate."

Amendment of section 350, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

92. To sub-section (*2*) of section 350 of the said Code, after the figures "346", the words "or in which proceedings have been submitted to a superior Magistrate under section 349" shall be added, and after the same sub-section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) When a case is transferred under the provisions of this Code from one Magistrate to another, the former shall be deemed to cease to exercise jurisdiction therein, and to be succeeded by the latter within the meaning of sub-section (*1*)."

Insertion of new section 350-A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

92A. After section 350 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Change in Constitution of Benches.

"*350-A. No order or judgment of a Bench of Magistrates shall be invalid by reason only of a change having occurred in the constitution of the Bench in any case in which the Bench by which such order or judgment is passed is duly constituted under sections 15 and 16, and the Magistrates constituting the same have been present in the Bench throughout the proceedings.*"

Amendment of section 356, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

93. In section 356 of the said Code, after sub-section (*2*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2A*). When the evidence of such witness is given in any other language, not being English, than the language of the Court, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court or in English shall form part of the record."

Amendment of section 362, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

94. In section 362 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he" the words "tried by a Presidency Magistrate in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) *after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—*

"(*2A.*) *In every case referred to in sub-section (1), the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the examination of the accused. Such memorandum shall be signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record;*"

(*iii*) to sub-section (*3*) after the word "sentence," the words "unless they are sentences of imprisonment ordered to run concurrently" shall be added; and

(*iv*) after sub-section (*3*) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*4*) In cases other than those specified in sub-section (*2*), it shall not be necessary for a Presidency Magistrate to record the evidence or frame a charge."

Amendment of section 364, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

94A. In sub-section (4) of section 364 of the said Code, after the figures "263" the words and figures "or section 362, sub-section (2A)," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 503, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

95. In section 365 of the said Code, for the word "may" the word "shall" shall be substituted, and for the words "*and the Judge of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed*" the words "*and the evidence shall be taken down in accordance with such rule*" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 367, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

96. In section 367 of the said Code,—

(*i*) *in sub-section (2), after the words "presiding officer of the Court" the words "or from the dictation of such presiding officer" shall be inserted;*

(*ii*) *to the same sub-section the following words shall be added, namely:—*

"*and where it is not written by the presiding officer with his own hand every page of such judgment shall be signed by him;* and

(*iii*) *after sub-section (5) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—*

"(*6*) *For the purposes of this section, an order under section 118 or section 123, sub-section (3), shall be deemed to be a judgment.*"

Amendment of section 369, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

97. In section 369 of the said Code, *for* the words "*No Court other than a High Court*" the words "*Save as otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force or, in the case of a High Court established by Royal Charter, by the Letters Patent of such High Court, no Court*" shall be substituted; and the words and figures "or provided in sections 395 and 435 or" shall be omitted.

* * * * * * *

Substitution of new section for section 386, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

99. For section 386 of the said Code *the following section shall be substituted, namely*:—

Warrant for levy of fine.

"*386.* (*1*) *Whenever an offender has been sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may take action for the recovery of the fine in either or both of the following ways, that is to say, it may*—

(*a*) *issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to the offender*;

(*b*) *issue a warrant to the Collector of the district authorizing him to realize the amount by execution according to civil process against the movable or immovable property, or both, of the defaulter*:

Provided that, if the sentence directs that in default of payment of the fine the offender shall be imprisoned, and if such offender has undergone *the whole of* such imprisonment in default, no Court shall issue such warrant unless for special reasons to be recorded in writing it considers it necessary to do so.

(*2*) The Local Government may make rules regulating the manner in which warrants under *sub-section* (*1*), *clause* (*a*), are to be executed, and for the summary determination of any claims made by any person other than the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrant.

(*3*) *Where the Court issues a warrant to the Collector under sub-section* (*1*), *clause* (*b*), *such warrant* shall be deemed to be a decree, and *the* Collector to be the decree holder, within the meaning of the *Code of* Civil Procedure, 1908, and the nearest Civil Court by which any decree for a like amount would be executed *shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be the Court which passed the decree*, and all the provisions of that Code as to execution of decrees shall apply accordingly:

V of 1908.

Provided that no such warrant shall be executed by the arrest or detention in prison of the offender in any case in which the Court passing sentence upon him has directed his imprisonment in default of payment of the fine."

Amendment of section 387, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

100. In section 387 of the said Code, for the words "Such warrant" the words "A warrant issued under section 386, sub-section (*1*), *clause* (*a*), *by any Court*" shall be substituted, and for the word "distress" the word "attachment" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 388, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

101. In sub-section (*1*) of section 388 of the said Code,—

(*i*) for the words "and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it" the words "the Court" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) for the words "on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being" the words "on a date not" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 396, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

102. In section 396 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "twelve months" the words "or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees" shall be inserted; and

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words "for a term" the words "or a fine of an amount" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 397, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

103. In section 397 of the said Code,—

(*i*) after the words "to which he has been previously sentenced" the words "unless the Court directs that the subsequent sentence shall run concurrently with such previous sentence" shall be inserted; and

(*ii*) after the proviso the following *further proviso* shall be added, namely:—

"*Provided, further, that where a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment by an order under section 123 in default of furnishing security is while undergoing such sentence sentenced to imprisonment for an offence committed prior to the making of such order, the latter sentence shall commence immediately.*"

Amendment of section 401, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

104. In section 401 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words "together with his reasons for such opinion," the following words shall be added, namely:—

"and also to forward with the statement of such opinion a certified copy of the record of the trial or of such record thereof as exists";

(*ii*) after sub-section (*4*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*4A*) The provisions of the above sub-sections shall also apply to any order passed by a Criminal Court under any section of this Code or of any other law, which restricts the liberty of any person or imposes any liability upon him or his property;"

(*iii*) in sub-section (*5*) *for* the words "*Her Majesty*" the words "*His Majesty* or of the Governor General when such right is delegated to him" shall be *substituted*;

(*iv*) after sub-section (*5*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*5A*) Where a conditional pardon is granted by His Majesty or, in virtue of any powers delegated to him, by the Governor General, any condition thereby imposed, of whatever nature, shall be deemed to have been imposed by a sentence of a competent Court under *this* Code and shall be enforceable accordingly;" and

(*v*) after sub-section (*6*), the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—A person committed to or detained in prison in accordance with the provisions of section 123 is a person sentenced to punishment for an offence within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of section 402, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

105. Section 402 of the said Code shall be re-numbered section 402 (*1*), and to the said section as re-numbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 54 or section 55 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Amendment of section 403, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

106. (*1*) In section 403 of the said Code, after the word "security," the words "for keeping the peace or" shall be inserted.

(*2*) To the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to persons the proceeding against whom are laid before a Sessions Judge in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3A*) of section 123."

Insertion of new section 406A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

107. After section 406 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Appeal from order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety.

"406A. Any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under section 123 may appeal against such order,—

(*a*) if made by a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court ;

(*b*) if made by the District Magistrate, to the Court of Session ; or

(*c*) if made by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate to the District Magistrate.

Amendment of section 407, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

108. In sub-section (*1*) of section 407 of the said Code, after the figures "349," the words and figures "or in respect of whom an order has been made or a sentence has been passed under section 380" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 408, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

109. In section 408 of the said Code,—

(*i*) after the figures "349" the words and figures "or in respect of whom no order has been made or a sentence has been passed under section 380" shall be inserted ; and

(*ii*) [illegible]

(*aaa*) in clause (*b*) of the proviso after the word "appeal" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"of all or any of the accused sentenced at such trial."

Amendment of section 410, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

110. To section 410 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that an Additional Sessions Judge shall hear only such appeals as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct or as the Sessions Judge of the division may make over to him."

Insertion of new section 415A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

111. After section 415 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"415A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, when more persons than one are convicted in one trial, and any of such persons in respect of whom an appealable judgment or order has been passed, appeals, all or any of the persons convicted at such trial shall have a right of appeal, *and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, the period of limitation thereto prescribed for the appeal shall run from the date on which the right to appeal accrued*" IX of 1908.

Special right of appeal in certain cases.

Amendment of section 418, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

112. Section 418 of the said Code shall be re-numbered section 418 (*1*), and the said section as re-numbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) or in section 423, sub-section (*3*), when, in the case of a trial by jury, any person is sentenced to death, any other person convicted in the same trial with the person so sentenced may appeal on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law."

113. [illegible]

Amendment of section 435, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

114. In section 435 of the said Code,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "proceedings of such inferior Court," the following words shall be added, namely :—

"and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence be suspended and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record" ;

(*b*) after the same sub-section the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—All Magistrates, whether exercising original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be inferior to the Sessions Judge for the purposes of this sub-section *and of section 437*" ; and

(*c*) for sub-section (*3*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*3*) Orders made under section 143 or section 144, or proceedings under Chapter XII, or under section 176, are not proceedings within the meaning of this section."

115. [illegible]

Transposition of sections 456 and 457 and amendment of section 457, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

116. *Sections 456 and 457 of the said Code shall be re-numbered 457 and 456, respectively, and in the latter section as re-numbered—*

(a) for the words "accused person" the words "person accused of an offence" shall be substituted; *and*

(b) *after the word "discharged" the following proviso shall be added, namely:—*

"Provided that no Court shall make any direction under this section for enquiry into the case of any person who has been discharged unless such person has had an opportunity of showing cause why such direction should not be made."

Amendment of section 458, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

117. To sub-section (*2*) of section 458 of the said Code, *for* the words "by the Sessions Judge" the words "*by or under any general or special order of the Sessions Judge*" shall be *substituted*.

Amendment of section 459, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

117-A. In sub-section (1) of section 459 of the said Code, the figures "195" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 464, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

118. In section 464 of the said Code,—

(*i*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1-A*) Pending such examination and inquiry, the Magistrate may deal with the accused in accordance with the provisions of section 438"; and

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word "he" the words "shall record a finding to that effect and" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 465, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

119. In sub-section (*1*) of section 465 of said Code, for the words "and if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed" the following words shall be substituted, namely:

"and if the jury or Court, *as the case may be*, is satisfied of the fact, the Judge shall record a finding to that effect, and shall postpone further proceedings in the case and the jury, if any, shall be discharged."

Amendment of section 466, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

120. In section 466 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (1), for the words "if the case is one in which bail may be taken," the words "whether the case is one in which bail may be taken or not" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) for sub-section (*2*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) If the case is one in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Court, bail should not be taken or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, shall order the accused to be detained in safe custody in such place and manner as he or it may think fit, and shall report the action taken to the Local Government:

Custody of lunatic

Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may have made under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912."

IV of 1912.

Amendment of section 468, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

121. *In* sub-section (*2*) of section 468 of the said Code, the word "person" shall be omitted, and the following words shall be added after the words "as the case may be", namely:—

"and if the accused is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, shall deal with such accused in accordance with the provisions of section 464"

Amendment of section 471, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

122. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 471 of the said Code,—

(*i*) for the words "such judgment" the words "the finding" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the word "kept" the word "detained" shall be substituted; and

(*iii*) after the words "Court thinks fit," the words "and shall report the action taken to the Local Government" shall be inserted.

(*2*) After sub-section (*1*) of the same section the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may have made under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912."

IV of 1912.

(*3*) Sub section (*4*) of the same section shall be re-numbered (*2*).

123. In section 473 of the said Code, for the word "confined" the word "detained" shall be substituted, and for the words "such Inspector-General or visitors" the words "in the case of a person detained in a jail, the Inspector-General of Prisons, or, in the case of a person detained in a lunatic asylum, the visitors of such asylum or any two of them" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 473, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Amendment of section 474 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

124 In section 474 of the said Code, for the word "confined" the word "detained" shall be substituted, *and* for the words "discharged" the words "released" and "release", respectively, shall be substituted.

(wherever it occurs)

Substitution of new section for section 475, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

125. For section 475 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely.

"476. (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 446 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered to his care and custody, the Local Government may, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Local Government that the person delivered shall—

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative or friend.

(a) be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and

(b) be produced for the inspection of such officer, and at such times and places, as the Local Government may direct, and

(c) in the case of a person detained under section 466, be produced when required before such Magistrate or Court,

order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(2) If the person so delivered is accused of any offence the trial of which has been postponed by reason of his being of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and the inspecting officer referred to in sub-section (1), clause (b), certifies at any time to the Magistrate or Court that such person is capable of making his defence, such Magistrate or Court shall call upon the relative or friend to whom such accused was delivered to produce him before the Magistrate or Court; and, upon such production, the Magistrate or Court shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 465, and the certificate of the inspecting officer shall be receivable as evidence."

Substitution of new section for section 476, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

126. For section 476 of the said Code, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"476 (1) When any Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court is, *whether on application made to it in this behalf or otherwise*, of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of justice that an inquiry should be made into any offence referred to in section 195, sub-section (1), clause (b) or *clause (c), which appears to have been committed in or in relation to a proceeding in that Court*, such Court may, *after such preliminary inquiry, if any, as it thinks necessary, order the offence to be inquired into, and* make a complaint thereof in writing signed by the presiding officer of the Court, and shall forward the same to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and may, if the alleged offence is non-bailable, send the accused in custody to, or, in any other case, may take sufficient security for his appearance before, such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

For the purposes of this sub-section, a Chief Presidency Magistrate shall be deemed to be a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law and as if upon complaint made under section 200.

(3) Where it is brought to the notice of such Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate to whom the case may have been transferred, that an appeal is pending against the decision arrived at in the judicial proceeding out of which the matter has arisen, he may, if he thinks fit, at any stage adjourn the hearing of the case until such appeal is decided.

476A. The powers conferred on Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts by section 476, sub-section (1), may be exercised, in respect of any offence referred to therein and alleged to have been committed in or in relation to any proceeding in any such Court, by the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of section 195, sub-section (3), in any case in which such former Court has neither made a complaint under section 476 in respect of such offence nor rejected an application for the making of such complaint; and, where the superior Court makes such complaint, the provisions of section 476 shall apply accordingly.

Superior Court may complain when subordinate Court has omitted to do so.

476B. Any person on whose application any Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court has refused to make a complaint under section 476 or section 476A, or against whom such a complaint has been made, may appeal to the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of section 195, sub-section (3), and the superior Court may thereupon, after notice to the parties concerned, direct the withdrawal of the complaint or, as the case may be, itself make the complaint which the subordinate Court might have made under section 476, and if it makes such complaint the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly."

Appeals.

Repeal of section 477, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

126A. Section 477 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 487, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

126B. In Section 487 of the said Code, the figures "477" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 488, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

127. In section 488 of the said Code —

(i) in *sub section (1) for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted*;

(ii) in sub-section (3) for the words "wilfully neglects" the words "fails without sufficient cause" shall be substituted;

(iii) to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided, further, that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due";

(iv) sub section (7) shall be omitted; and

(v) sub-sections (8) and (9) shall be re-numbered (7) and (8), respectively, and in the last-named sub-section for the words "The accused may be proceeded against" the words "Proceedings under this section may be taken against any person" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 488, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

127A. In section 489 of the said Code, for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

128. . . . . .

Amendment of section 197, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

129. (*1*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 492 of the said Code, the words "In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session" shall be omitted, and for the words "such case" the words "any case" shall be substituted.

(*2*) *In the same sub-section, for the words "the rank of Assistant District Superintendent" the words "such rank as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf" shall be substituted.*

Amendment of section 494, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

130. In section 494 of the said Code,—

(*i*) the words "appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) after the words "prosecution of any person" the words "either generally or in respect of any one or more of the offences for which he is tried" shall be inserted;

(*iii*) after the words "discharged" in clause (*a*) the words "in respect of such offence or offences" shall be inserted; and

(*iv*) after the word "acquitted" in clause (*b*) the words "in respect of such offence or offences" shall be added.

Amendment of section 496, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

131. *In section 496 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—*

"*Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 307, sub-section (4), or section 337, sub-section (3).*"

Amendment of section 497, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

132. *In section 497 of the said Code,—*

(*i*) *in sub-section (1) for the words "the offence of which he is accused" the words "an offence punishable with death or transportation for life" shall be substituted; and in the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely:—*

"*Provided that the Court may direct that any person under the age of sixteen years or any woman or any sick or infirm person accused of such an offence be released on bail*";

(*ii*) *in sub-section (2) for the words "such offence" the words "a non-bailable offence" shall be substituted;*

(*iii*) *after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely—*

"(*3*) *An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing*"; *and*

(*iv*) *for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:*

"(*4*) *A High Court or Court of Session and, in the case of a person released by itself, any other Court may cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested and may commit him to custody.*"

Amendment of section 504, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

133. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 504 of the said Code, for the words "the said Presidency Magistrate" the words "such Presidency Magistrate" shall be substituted.

(*2*) After the same sub-section the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2A*) When a commission is issued under this section to a Chief Presidency Magistrate, he may delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any Presidency Magistrate subordinate to him."

Amendment of section 505, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

134. In sub-section (*1*) of section 505 of the said Code, after the word "directed" the words "or to whom the duty of executing such commission has been delegated" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 514, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

135. In section 514 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*3*) for the word "distress" the word "attachment" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) in sub-section (*6*) the words "but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a new surety" shall be omitted, and after the said sub-section the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*7*) When any person who has furnished security under section 108 or section 110 or section 562 is convicted of an offence the commission of which constitutes a breach of the conditions of his bond, *or of a bond executed in lieu of his bond under section 514B, a certified copy of the judgment of the Court by which he was convicted of such offence may be used as evidence in proceedings under this section against his surety or sureties, and, of such certified copy is so used, the Court shall presume that such offence was committed by him unless the contrary is proved*."

Insertion of new sections 514A and 514B in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

136. After section 514 of the said Code, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Procedure in case of insolvency or death of surety or when a bond is forfeited.

"514A. When any surety to a bond becomes, *under this Code*, insolvent or dies, or when any bond is forfeited under the provisions of section 514, the Court by whose order such bond was taken, or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, may order the person from whom such security was demanded to furnish fresh security in accordance with the directions of the original order, and, if such security is not furnished such Court or Magistrate may proceed as if there had been a default in complying with such original order.

Bond required from a minor.

514B Where the person required by any Court or officer to execute a bond is a minor, such Court or officer may accept, in lieu thereof, a bond executed by a surety or sureties only."

Insertion of new section 516A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

137. In Chapter XLIII of the said Code, before section 517 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Order for custody and disposal of property pending trial in certain cases.

"516A. Where any property regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence, is produced before any Criminal Court during any inquiry or trial, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the proper custody of such property pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, and, if the property is subject to speedy or natural decay, may, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of."

Amendment of section 517, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

138. In section 517 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), after the word "disposal" the words "by destruction, confiscation, or delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession thereof or otherwise" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) for sub-section (*3*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*3*) When an order is made under this section such order shall not, except when the property is livestock or subject to speedy and natural decay, and save as provided by sub-section (*4*), be carried out for one month, or, when an appeal is presented, until such appeal has been disposed of "; and

(*iii*) after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any Court from delivering any property under the provisions of sub-section (*1*) to any person claiming to be entitled to the possession thereof, on his executing a bond with or without sureties to the satisfaction of the Court, engaging to restore such property to the Court if the order made under this section is modified or set aside on appeal."

Amendment of section 522, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

139. In section 522 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), after the word "force," where it first occurs, the words "or show of force or by criminal intimidation" shall be inserted, and after the word "force," where it occurs for the second time the words "or show of force or criminal intimidation" shall be inserted, *and for the words "such person" the words "the person dispossessed" shall be substituted*;

(*ii*) in the same sub-section, after the words "thinks fit" the words "when convicting such person or at any time within one month from the date of the conviction" shall be inserted; and

(*iii*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*3*) An order under this section may be made by any Court *of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision*."

Amendment of section 525, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

140. In section 525 of the said Code, for the words "or the Magistrate" the words "or if the Magistrate" shall be substituted, and after the word "owner" the words "or that the value of such property is less than ten rupees" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 526, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

141. In section 526 of the said Code,—

(*i*) in sub-clauses (*iv*) and (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) the word "criminal" before the word "case," and in sub-clause (*ii*) the word "such" before the word "cases," shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in *sub-section (5) for the the words "the ends of the prosecutor" the words "any amount which the High Court has power under this section to award by way of costs to the person opposing the application" shall be substituted*;

(*iii*) after sub-section (*6*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*6A*) Where any application *for the exercise of the power conferred by* this section is dismissed, the High Court may, *if it is of opinion that the application was frivolous or vexatious*, order *the applicant to pay by way of costs to any person who has opposed the application any expenses reasonably incurred by such person in opposing such application*"; and

(*iv*) for sub-section (*8*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*8*) If *in the course of* any trial or inquiry, or before the commencement of the hearing of any appeal, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court his intention to make an application as to this section in respect which the case or appeal is pending, his intention to make the appeal for such a period as of such case or appeal, the Court shall adjourn the case or postpone the appeal for such a period as will afford a reasonable time for the application to be made and an order *to be* obtained thereon.

(*9*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a Judge *presiding in a Court of Session* shall not be required to adjourn a trial under sub-section (*8*) if he is of opinion that the *person notifying his intention of making an application under this section* has had a reasonable opportunity *of* making such an application and has failed without sufficient cause to take advantage of it."

Amendment of section 527, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

142. In sub-section (*1*) of section 527 of the said Code, the word "criminal," where it occurs before the word "case", shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 528, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

143. In section 528 of the said Code, —

(c) sub-sections (*2*), (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), (*4*), (*5*) and (*6*), respectively, and the following shall be inserted as sub-section (*2*), namely :—

Sessions Judge may withdraw cases from Assistant Sessions Judge.

"(*2*) Any Sessions Judge may withdraw any case from, or re-call any case which he has made over to, any Assistant Sessions Judge subordinate to him ";

(*d*) after sub-section (*3*) as re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*4*) Any Magistrate may *re-call any case made over by him under section 192, sub-section (3), to any other Magistrate and may* inquire into or try such case himself " ; and

XI of 1816. IV of 1821.

(*e*) for sub-section (*6*) as re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*5*) The head of a village under the Madras Village-police Regulation, 1816, or the Madras Village-police Regulation, 1821, is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section."

144. In section 537 of the said Code,—

Amendment of section 537, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*a*) for clause (*b*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) of any irregularity in any order under section 123 or section 123*A* or in any proceedings taken under section 476, section 476*A*, or section 476*B*, or " ;

(*b*) in clause (*c*), the word " want " shall be omitted ; and

(*c*) the *Illustration shall be omitted*.

Amendment of section 538, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

145. In section 538 of the said Code, for the word " distress ", wherever it occurs, the word " attachment " shall be substituted.

Insertion of new sections 539A and 539B in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

146. After section 539 of the said Code, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Affidavit in proof of conduct of public servant.

"539A. (*1*) When any application is made to any Court in the course of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, and allegations are made therein respecting any public servant the applicant may give evidence of the facts alleged in the application by affidavit, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that evidence relating to such facts be so given.

An affidavit to be used before any Court other than a High Court under this section may be sworn or affirmed in the manner prescribed in section 539, or before any Magistrate.

Affidavits under this section shall be confined to and shall state separately, such facts as the deponent is able to prove from his own knowledge and such facts as he has reasonable grounds to believe to be true, and, in the latter case, the deponent shall clearly state the grounds of such belief.

(*2*) The Court may order any scandalous and irrelevant matter in an affidavit to be struck out or amended "

(*3*) * * * * * *

Local inspection.

539B (*1*) Any Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place which it is in his opinion necessary to view for the purpose of properly appreciating the evidence given at such inquiry or trial, and shall *without unnecessary delay* record a memorandum of any relevant facts observed at such inspection.

(*2*) Such memorandum shall form part of the record of the case. If the Public Prosecutor, complainant or accused so desires, a copy of the memorandum shall be furnished to him *free of cost* :

Provided that, in the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, the Judge shall not act under this section unless such jury or assessors *are also* allowed a view under section 293."

Insertion of new section 540A, in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

147. After section 540 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Provision for inquiries and trial being held in the absence of accused in certain cases.

"540A (*1*) At any stage of an inquiry or trial under this Code, where two or more accused are before the Court, if the Judge or Magistrate is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded, that any one or more of such accused is or are incapable of remaining before the Court, he may, if such accused is represented by a pleader, dispense with his attendance and proceed with such inquiry or trial in his absence, and may at any subsequent stage of the proceedings direct the personal attendance of such accused.

(*2*) If the accused in any such case is not represented by a pleader, or if the Judge or Magistrate considers his personal attendance necessary, he may, if he thinks fit, and for reasons to be recorded by him, either adjourn such inquiry or trial, or order that the case of such accused be taken up or tried separately."

Amendment of section 545, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

148. In section 545 of the said Code,—

(*a*) for clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence, when such compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court ", and

(*d*) to sub-section (*1*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*e*) when any person is convicted of any offence which includes theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, or cheating, or of having dishonestly received or retained, *or of having voluntarily assisted in disposing of*, stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, in compensation any *bona fide* purchaser of such property for the loss of the same if such property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto."

Insertion of new section 546 A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

149. After section 546 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Order of payment of certain fees paid by complainant in non-cognizable cases.

"546 A. (*1*) Whenever any complaint of a non-cognizable offence is made to a Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused, *may*, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to pay to the complainant—

(*a*) the fee (if any) paid on the petition of complaint, or for the examination of the complainant, and

(*b*) any fees paid by the complainant for serving processes on his witnesses or on the accused,

and may further order that, in default of payment, the accused shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(*2*) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court, or by the High Court, when exercising its powers of revision."

Amendment of section 547, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

150. In section 547 of the said Code, after the word "Code" the words "and not otherwise *expressly* provided for" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section *for section* 559, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

151. *For* section 559 of the said Code, the following section shall be *substituted*, namely :—

Provision for powers of Judges and Magistrates being exercised by their successors in office.

"559 (*1*) *Subject to the other provisions of this Code, the* powers and duties of a Judge or Magistrate may be exercised or performed by his successor in office.

(*2*) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor in office of any Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency-town, and the District Magistrate outside such towns, shall determine by order in writing the Magistrate who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor in office of such Magistrate

(*3*) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor in office of any Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, the Sessions Judge shall determine by order in writing the Judge who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor in office of such Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge."

Insertion of new section 561 A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

152. After section 561 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"561-A. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect inherent power of the High Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code, or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court *or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.*

Saving of inherent power of High Court.

Substitution of new section for section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

153. For section 562 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power of Court to release certain convicted offenders on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment

"562 (*1*) *When any person not under twenty-one years of age* is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than *seven* years, or when any *person under twenty-one years of age or any woman is convicted of an offence not punishable with death or transportation for life*, and no previous conviction is proved against *the offender*, if it appears to the Court before which he is convicted, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of the offender, and to the circumstances in which the offence was committed, that it is expedient that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, to appear and receive sentence when called upon during such period (not exceeding three years) as the Court may direct, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour

Provided that, where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the third class, or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect, and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in manner provided by section 350

(*2*) An order under this section may be made by any Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its power of revision.

(*3*) When an order has been made under this section in respect of any offender, the High Court may, on appeal when there is a right of appeal to such Court, or when exercising its powers of revision, set aside such order, and in lieu thereof pass sentence on such offender according to law :

Provided that the High Court shall not under this sub-section inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by *the Court by which the offender was convicted*

(4) The provisions of sections *122, 188-A and 406-A* shall, so far as may be, apply *in the case of* sureties offered in pursuance of the provisions of this section."

Substitution of new section for section 565, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

154. For section 565 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Order for notifying address of previously convicted offender.

" 565. (1) When any person having been convicted "—

(a) by a Court in British India of an offence punishable under section 215, *section* 489-A, *section* 489-B, *section* 489-C, or *section* 489-D of the Indian Penal Code, or of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of that Code, with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or XLV of 1860

(b) by a Court or Tribunal in the territories of any Prince or State in India acting under the general or special authority of the Governor General in Council, or of any Local Government, of any offence which would, if committed in British India, have been punishable under any of the aforesaid sections or Chapters of the Indian Penal Code with like imprisonment for a like term XLV of 1860.

is again convicted of any offence punishable under any of those sections or Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that his residence and any change of or absence from such residence after release be notified as hereinafter provided for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

(2) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.

(3) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence or change of or absence from residence by released convicts.

(4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

XLV of 1860.

(5) Any person against whom an order has been made under this section and who refuses or neglects to comply with any rule so made shall be *deemed within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code to have omitted to give a notice required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence.*

(6) Any person charged with a breach of any such rule may be tried by a Magistrate of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the place last notified by him as his place of residence is situated."

Amendment of Schedule II, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

155. In Schedule II to the said Code,—

(1) in column 2 the figures " 495 " occurring between the figures " 494 " and " 496 " shall be omitted ;

(2) *for the first entry* in column 3 against section 213, the words " *may arrest without warrant* " shall be substituted ;

(3) *for the entry* in column 3 against section 214, the words " *shall not* arrest without warrant " shall be substituted ;

(4) *for the entry* in column 3 against section 215, the words " May arrest without warrant " shall be substituted ;

(5) * * * * * * ;

(6) *for the entry* in column 3 against section 374, the words " Shall not arrest without warrant " shall be substituted ;

(7) *for each of the entries* in column 6 against sections 118, 119 and 120 occurring opposite the entries " If the offence to be committed " in column 2, the word " Bailable " shall be substituted ; and for the *entry* in column 6 opposite the entry " 120 Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, If the offence to be committed " the words " According as the offence concealed is bailable or not " shall be substituted ;

(8) *for the entry* in column 6 against section 353, the word " Bailable " shall be substituted ; and *for the entry* in the same column against section 354, the words " Not bailable " shall be substituted ;

(9) *for the entry* in column 6 against section 477 A, the word " Bailable " shall be substituted ;

(10) *for the entry* in column 6 against section 495, the word " *Bailable* " shall be substituted ;

(11) * * * * * * ;

(12) *for each of the entries* in column 6 against sections 343, 346 and 357, the words " Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending " shall be substituted ; and *for each of the entries* in the same column, against sections 344 and 347, the words " Not compoundable " shall be substituted ;

(12-A) *for each of the entries in column 6 against sections 417, 418, 419 and 420 the words " Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending " shall be substituted ;*

(13) *for the entry* in column 6 against section 430, the words " Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending " shall be substituted ; and *for the entry* in the same column against section 431 the words " Not compoundable " shall be substituted ;

(14) *for the first entry* in column 6 against section 451, the following shall be substituted, namely :—" Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending," and for the *second entry* in *that column against the same section* the words " Not compoundable " shall be substituted ;

(14-A) *for the entry in column 6 against section 483, the words " Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending " shall be substituted ; and for the entry in the same column against section 484 the words " Not compoundable " shall be substituted ;*

(14-B) for the entry in column 6 against section 486, the words " Compoundable with permission of the Court before which the prosecution is pending " shall be substituted ; and for the entry in the same column against section 487 the words " Not compoundable " shall be substituted ;

(14-C) *for the entry in col* ... *against section 494, the words* "*Compoundable with permission of the Court before which the prosecution is pending*" *shall be substituted*; *and for the entry in the same line against section 495 the words* "*Not compoundable*" *shall be substituted*;

(15) *for the entry* in column 6 against section 509, the words "Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending" shall be substituted; and *for the entry* in the same column against section 510 the words "Not compoundable" shall be substituted;

(16) *in the entry* in column 7 against section 121 *for the words* "*forfeiture of* property" the word "fine" shall be *substituted*;

(17) *in the entry* in column 7 against section 121-A, after the word "years" the words "and fine" shall be inserted;

(18) *in the entry* in column 7 against section 122, *for the words* "*forfeiture of* property" the word "fine" shall be *substituted*;

(19) *for the entry* in column 7 against section 477-A the words "Imprisonment of either description for seven years, or fine, or both" shall be substituted;

(20) *for the entry* in column 8 against section 291 the words "Any Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(21) *for the entry* in column 8 against section 317 the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted;

(22) *in the entry* in column 8 against section 318 the words "or second" shall be *omitted*.

(23) *in the entry* in column 8 against section 327 the words "*Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class*" shall be substituted; and *for the entry* in the same column against section 328 the words "Court of Section" shall be substituted;

(24) *for the entry* in column 8 against section 386 the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted;

(25) *for the entry* in column 8 against section 417-A the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted;

(26) *for the entry* in column 8 against section 494 the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted, and *for the entry in the same column* against section 495, the words "Court of Session" shall be substituted.

(27) * * * * *

Amendment of Schedule III, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

153. In Schedule III to the said Code,— XV of 1903.

(*i*) under Head I (*Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class*)— ...ment) Act,

(1) in item (5), after the word "property" the words "and to dispose of similar ... 4, for the words XV of 1903.
property" shall be inserted; ...llowing shall be

(2) item (13) shall be omitted;

(3) in item (14), after the word "detention" the words "not being detention ...neral in Council, of the police" shall be inserted;

(4) the following item shall be inserted between items (14) and (15), namely:—

"(14*a*) Power to postpone issue of process *and require sureties for himself*, accu...nation offence."

(5) to item (18) the words, figure and letter "and to require fresh security" shall be added;

(6) after item (18) the following item shall be inserted, namely:— ...under Schedule I

"(18*a*) power to make order as to custody and disposal of property pendi... ...reorganization of section 516-A."; ...etary of State for

(7) in item (20) the word "perishable" shall be omitted; ...1st January 1922, ...s maintained by

(8) after item (20) the following items shall be added, namely:— ...d the change in

"(21) Power to require affidavit in support of application, section 539-A ...n State Forces,

"(22) Power to make local inspection, section 539-B"; ...item which is

(ii) under Head II (*Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class*)— ...-pound in

(1) for item (3) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) *Power to postpone issue of process and to require in a case or direct inscription* ...202";

(2) *item* (4) *shall be omitted*;

(iii) under Head III (*Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class*)— *shall be substituted*;

(1*a*) *in item* 6 *for the figures* "*126*" *the figures and letter* "*126-A*" *shall be substituted*;

(1) between items (6) and (7) the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"(6*a*) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133";

(2) between items (7) and (8) the following items shall be inserted, namely:— *s*

"(7*a*) Power to record *statements and* confessions during a police investigation, section 164;

(7*aa*) *Power to authorize detention of a person in the custody of the police during a police investigation, section 167*;

(7*b*) Power to hold inquests, section 174";

(3*a*) *After item* (9) *the following item shall be inserted, namely*:— *inquiry into case by himself, section 557*;"

"(9*a*) *Power to tender pardon to accomplices during* ...

(3) after item (12) the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"(12*a*) Power to require fresh security, section 514-A; ...*Magistrate, section 528(4)*";

(12*b*) *Power to re-call case made over by him to any other Magistrate, section 528(4)*";

(4) after item (13), the following item shall be added, namely:—

"(14) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565";

(iv) in Head IV (*Ordinary Powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate*),—

(1) in the head note after the words "Subdivisional Magistrate", the words "appointed under section 13" shall be inserted;

(2) the following items shall be omitted, namely:—

"(4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133";

"(10) Power to hold inquest, section 174";

"(20) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565";

(c) in Head V (*Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate*)—

(1) *after* item (1) *the following item shall be inserted, namely* :—

"(1a) *Power to try juvenile offenders, section 29-A*;"

(2) *after* item (5) *the following item shall be inserted, namely* :—

"(5a) *Power to order preliminary investigation by police-officer not below the rank of Inspector in certain cases, section 196 B.*"

(3) *after* item (7) *the following item shall be inserted, namely* :—

"(7a) *Power to tender pardon to accomplice, at any stage of a case, section 337*";

(4) in item (9) after the word "for" the words "keeping the peace or" shall be inserted;

(5) *after* item (9) *the following item shall be inserted, namely* :—

"(9a) *Power to hear appeals from orders of Magistrates refusing to accept or rejecting sureties, section 406 A*;"

(6) *In* item (12) *for the figures* "436" *the figures* "437," *and in* item (13) *for the figures* "437" *the figure* "436" *shall be substituted, and items* (12) *and* (13) *shall be renumbered* (13) *and* (12), *respectively.*

Amendment of Schedule IV, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

157. In Schedule IV to the said Code,—

(i) *from* the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the Local Government, the following shall be omitted, namely :—

"(3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133";

"(6) Power to hold inquests, section 174";

"(12) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565";

(ii) *from* the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the District Magistrate item (3), namely, "Power to hold inquests, section 174" shall be omitted;

(iii) in the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the second class may be invested by the Local Government—

between items (3) and (5) the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3a) Power to record *statements and* confessions during a police investigation-section 164;

(3b) *Power to authorise detention of a person in the custody of the police during a police investigation, section 167*;"

(iv) *from* the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the third class may be invested by the Local Government the following shall be omitted, namely :—

"(2) Power to make orders under section 144";

(6) Power to commit for trial, section 206"; and *from* the list of powers with which such Magistrates may be invested by the District Magistrate the following shall be omitted, namely :—

"(2) Power to make orders under section 144."

Amendment of Schedule V, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

158. In Schedule V to the said Code,—

(i) in Form VI—

(a) in the ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS, for the words "Proclamation was duly issued" the words "Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted, and the words "and he has failed to appear;" shall be omitted;

(b) in the ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED, for the words "Proclamation was duly issued" the words "Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted;

(c) in the ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR, for the words "Proclamation was duly issued" the words "Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted, and the words "but he has not appeared" shall be omitted;

(ii) in Forms X and XI, after the words "for the term of", wherever they occur, the words "or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of now pending in the Court of," and after the words "said term," wherever they occur, the words "or until the completion of the said inquiry" shall be inserted;

(iii) * * * * * *

(iv) in Form XXX—

(a) in the heading, for the word "DISTRESS" the words "ATTACHMENT AND SALE" shall be substituted;

(aa) *after the words* "*dismissed as*" *the words* "*false and*" *shall be inserted, and*

(b) for the words "distress of the moveable" the words "attachment and sale of the" shall be substituted;

(iva) *in Form XXXVII after the figures* "*31*" *the figure, letter and brackets* "(1) (a)" *shall be inserted*;

(v) in each of Forms XXXVII and XLI, the following Amendments shall be made, namely :—

(a) in the heading, for the word "DISTRESS" the word "ATTACHMENT" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "make distress by seizure of any moveable" the words "attach any" shall be substituted;

(c) for the words "such distress" the words "such attachment" shall be substituted; and

(d) for the words "moveable property distrained" the words "property attached" shall be substituted;

(vi) *after Form XXXVII the following Form shall be inserted, namely* :—

"XXXVIIA.—*Bond for appearance of offender released pending realisation of fine.*
(*See section 388.*)

Whereas I, (name), *inhabitant of* (place) *have been sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees and in default of payment thereof to undergo imprisonment for ; and whereas the Court has been pleased to order my release until the day of on condition of my executing a bond for my appearance on that day;*

I hereby bind myself to appear before the Court of at O'Clock on the said day of next, and in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King Emperor of India the sum of Rupees.
Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*)—

We do hereby declare ourselves as sureties for the above named that he will appear before the Court of on the day of next; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to His Majesty the King Emperor of India the sum of Rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Repeal of section 31, Court-fees Act, 1870. 159. Section 31 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, is hereby repealed. VII of 1870.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 7th September 1922 :—

No. 7 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XV of 1903.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of the First Schedule, Act XV of 1903. 2. In the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, for the words "Desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops," the following shall be substituted, namely :— XV of 1903.

"Desertion from any unit of Indian State Forces declared by the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be a unit desertion from which is an extradition offence."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"Desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops is an extradition offence under Schedule I to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), but since, in connection with the reorganization of the troops of the Indian States which has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was abolished with effect from 1st January 1922, the entry in the Schedule has become meaningless. From that date all the troops maintained by Indian States are included under the one designation Indian State Forces," and the change in nomenclature has necessitated amendment of the Schedule. The units of the Indian State Forces, nomenclature has necessitated amendment of the Schedule. The units of the Indian State Forces, desertion from which is to be notified by the Governor-General in Council in the *Gazette of India*, desertion from which is to be made an extradition offence, will ordinarily be restricted to those which correspond in character to the old Imperial Service units.

J. P. THOMPSON.

SIMLA.
The 27th May 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 7th September 1922 :—

No. 8 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Museum Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Museum Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1910.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Museum (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 2, Act X of 1910. 2. In clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Indian Museum Act, 1910,— X of 1910.

(*a*) for the word "six" the word "seven" shall be substituted;
(*b*) for sub-clause (*iv*) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—
"(*iv*) the Director, Zoological Survey of India; " and
(*c*) the word "and" at the end of sub-clause (*v*) shall be omitted; sub-clause (*vi*) shall be renumbered sub-clause (*vii*); and after sub-clause (*v*) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—
"(*vi*) the Superintendent, Archæological Section of the Museum; and ".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Since the Director General of Archæology has not his headquarters in Calcutta, he cannot regularly attend the meetings of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. While it is necessary that the Director General of Archæology, who is the head of the Archæological Section, should retain his present connection with the management of the museum and attend in person on occasions of special importance, it is equally necessary that there should be some representative of the Archæological Section besides the Director General of Archæology who can conveniently attend meetings of the Trustees on all occasions. It is accordingly proposed to amend section 2 of the Indian Museum Act, 1910 (X of 1910), in such a manner as to add the Superintendent, Archæological Section, to the list of *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees.

2. In view of the fact that there has been a change of designation in the case of the Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the museum, and that this officer is now designated Director, Zoological Survey of India, it is further proposed to take advantage of the present opportunity to make the necessary consequential amendment to section 2 of the Act.

MUHAMMAD SHAFI

The 19th June 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.

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